The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5581 第五千五百八十一號 光緒乙亥年九月十三日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1875. 禮拜一 英十月十一號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 8, SING KA CHAM ROAM, Siamese bark, 411, Hoff, Newchwang 29th Sept., Beans and General.—KIM TYE LOONG.

October 8, GLEAM, Brit. bark, 291, Burgess, Newchwang 28th September, Beans.—TURNER & Co.

October 8, PERNAMBUCO, Brit. str., 643, W. Hyde, Saigon 3rd October, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

October 9, KWANGTUNG, Brit. steamer, 491, Pitman, Foochow 6th October, Amoy 7th, Swatow 8th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

October 9, CHINKIANG, British str., 798, J. Hogg, Shanghai 6th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 9, ELLA BEATRICE, Brit. bark, 400, A. Thompson, Macassar 4th September, General.—CAPTAIN.

October 9, H.M.S. MIDGE, 464, J. F. G. Grant, from a Cruise.

October 9, ANLAN, Chinese cruiser, 431, J. Godsil, from Canton.

October 9, SWATOW, British steamer, 530, A. Corner, Shanghai 6th October, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 9, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 777, P. Paulsen, Foochow 7th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 9, NORNA, British str., 606, O. Koch, Swatow 8th October, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

October 10, USKO, Russian ship, 842, B. Widgren, Newcastle, N.S.W., August 11th, Coals.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

October 10, DAN, Swedish brig, 250, Hallberg, Newchwang 1st October, Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

October 10, NINGPO, British str., 761, J. M. Rayner, Canton 9th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 10, ESMERALDA, British steamer, E. Thebaud, Amoy 9th October, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

OCTOBER 9TH.

Carisbrooke, str., for Swatow.
Douglas, str., for East Coast.
Riga, str., for Swatow.
Cybele, str., for Singapore and London.
Asia, str., for Swatow.

Departures.

~~October 9, GORDON CASTLE, str., for Shanghai.~~
October 9, MELBREK, for Whampoa.
October 9, RAJAH, str., for Swatow.
~~October 9, ELLA BEATRICE, for Macao.~~
October 9, CHINKIANG, str., for Canton.
October 9, Chinese cruiser AN-LAN, for C'ton.
October 9, ANNA BELLA, for Cape St. James.
October 10, RIGA, str., for Swatow.
October 10, BREMA, for Keelung.
October 10, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
October 10, CYBELE, str., for Singapore and London.
October 10, SWATOW, str., for Canton.
October 10, CARISBROOKE, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast:—Messrs. Johnson and Byrne, and 25 Chinese deck.

Per *Pernambuco*, str., from Saigon:—For Hongkong.—31 Chinese. For Haifong.—Messrs. G. Nissle and Baily and servant.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—113 Chinese.

Per *Swatow*, str., from Shanghai:—10 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—Captain Finch and Mr. Feyerabend, and 95 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy:—72 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—3 Cabin and 60 Chinese.

Per *Riga*, str., for Swatow:—40 Chinese.

Per *Cybele*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—For Singapore.—20 Chinese. For London.—2 distressed seamen.

Per *Carisbrooke*, str., for Swatow:—150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Swatow* reports left Shanghai on 6th October, and had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine fair weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai on 6th October at 3.30 p.m., and experienced fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on 9th October. Had fine weather weather and moderate monsoon to arrival. Passed the steamship *Douglas*, bound North, off Mendoza.

The British steamship *Pernambuco* reports left Saigon 3rd October, and had variable winds and fine weather throughout. Passed the British bark *Charlie*, steering South, on the 4th instant.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 8th October, and had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather all the passage. Off Bias Bay on the 9th at 11.30 a.m. passed the steamship *Gordon Castle*, bound North.

The Siamese bark *Sing Ka Cham Roam* reports left Newchwang on 29th September, and had fresh monsoon and fine weather throughout. Off the Lamocks, on the morning of the 7th, passed the French mail steamer, bound North.

The German steamship *Olympia* reports left Foochow on 7th October. Had strong N.E. monsoon, which increased to a gale on the 8th and 9th, with thick weather. Passed the steamship *Namoa* going into Foochow on the 7th instant.

The British bark *Ella Beatrice* reports left Macassar on 4th September, bound to Macao. Experienced to lat. 16.42 N. and long. 126.42 E. fine weather with light variable winds. On the 28th September encountered a gale from the S.W. veering to the W., with very high N.W. swell and a cross and confused sea, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The gale lasted three days, since then fresh breeze and squalls to arrival.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 6th October, Amoy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 8th. First and middle parts of passage experienced moderate N.E. winds and fine weather; the latter part moderate E. and E.N.E. winds and cloudy weather. In Foochow, strs. *Flintshire*, *Cybele*, and *Olympia*. Passed German gunboat cruising off White Dogs. Passed two steamers, bound North, at 1 a.m. on the 7th. In Amoy, Revenue cruiser *Ling-feng*, strs. *Esmeralda*, *Formosa*, *Consolation*, and *Zamboanga*. In Swatow, the strs. *How-sang* and *Norna*. Passed a steamer at 11.30 p.m. on the 8th, and another at midnight, both bound North.

Auction Sales To-day.

The Wreck of the S.S. *Hector* at Amoy.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storied HOUSE No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.

TATA & Co.

1m 1480 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 15, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PURANEY.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.

STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 81, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st October.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO BE LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,

Manager.

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months'	2 per cent.	per annum.
6 ,,	4 ,,	,,
12 ,,	5 ,,	,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE hereby appointed Mr. W. H. NOTLEY to act as my Agent and Attorney for China and Japan during my absence.

B. DAVIES.

7d 1520 Hongkong, 9th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITTALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1875.

Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st May last, and we have authorized Mr. JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KESWICK to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ~~THOMAS PICKERING BROWN~~, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1659

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of

MALCAMPO & Co.

JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.

6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDRICK CHARLES BROWN in our Firm ceased on the 30th September, 1875.

WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

1m 1490 Amoy, 30th September, 1875.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACÉ and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS trimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS, TURQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S Best make, &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

LOW LEONG KENG, late of Singapore, but formerly of Chee Hung in the district of Ka Yee Cheung in China, *deceased.* WHEREAS the said LOW LEONG KENG, by his last Will and Testament, gave and bequeathed his residuary Estate and Effects unto his present son, LOW QUEI SEW, and any other son or other sons he might have living at his death, whether by his second or any other wife or wives, and whether such sons should be illegitimate according to English Law or custom or not, and by the same Will certain legacies were given to each of the daughters of the said deceased, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore) made in the cause of LOW QUEI SEW, an infant, Plaintiff, versus LOW SOON WAN NEO, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said LOW LEONG KENG, deceased, Defendant, the Persons claiming to be sons or daughters of the said LOW LEONG KENG living at the time of his death, on the 18th day of February, 1873, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said sons and daughters as, having survived the said deceased, and attained the age of 21 years, are now dead, on or before the 1st day of November, 1875, to come in and prove their Claims before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore), or, in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1875.

C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.

AITKEN, DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW,

1320] *Attorneys of the above-named Plaintiff.*

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam-Launch *CUM LOONG.* Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.

Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, *Praya Central.*

6m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1875.

Apply at THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT AMOY.

TO be Sold, for account of whom it may concern, by Public Auction at Amoy,

THIS DAY,

the 11th instant,—

The HULL, &c., of the O. S. S. Co.'s Screw Steamer "*HECTOR*," as she now lies wrecked on Chih Seu, outside Amoy Harbour.

The CARGO will be Sold at the same time separately.

For further particulars, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents O. S. S. Co.*; or BOYD & Co., *Amoy.*

1519 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on board,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th October, 1875, at 11.30 A.M.,

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship "*LY-EE-MOON*," of 611·20 Tons Register, built in 1859, by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company as a Paddle Steamer, and thoroughly renewed and converted into a Screw Steamer in 1874, by Messrs. W. WALKER & Co., of London, and fitted by the Ousebarn Engine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Direct Acting Engines, Compound, Surface Condensing Principle, of 160 Horse-Power, Nominal, working up to 800 H.-P. effectual. Consumption of Coal (Takasima) about 15 Tons, speed 13 to 13½ Knots, Capacity of Bunkers about 160 Tons, Diameter of Cylinders 32in. and 62in. Length 272ft. 0in. Breadth 27ft. 6in. Depth of Hold 18ft. 0in. Carrying Capacity 1,250 Tons weight and measurement. Passengers 1st Class, 36; 2nd Class, 12; 3rd Class, 10; Deck Passengers, 490. Draft with Passengers and Cargo about 12ft. 6in., or deeply laden, 14ft. 6in. Class, Lloyds 90 ys.

Spare Engine Gear and Coals to be Sold separately.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well found in Stores of all descriptions.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Ship, and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.

Intending Purchasers can obtain Inspecting Orders on application to the Undersigned.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

1402 Hongkong, 15th September, 1875.

FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at an early date, unless previously disposed of, by Private Contract,

The TWO MOORINGS belonging to the Estate of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., situated as follows:—

Off the Messageries Maritimes Office,

Screw MOORING of 10 Cwt., screwed down 3 fathoms, with 15 fathoms 2in. Chain Bridle, Swivel, and Buoy.

Abreast of the Canton Steamer Wharf, on the off shore side of the Inner Channel,

MOORING consisting of two ANCHORS, of about 3 tons and 2¼ tons weight respectively, connected by 90 fathoms of 2in. Chain, with 15 fathoms Bridle, Swivel, and Buoy.

All in good order.

Apply to the Trustees of Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s Estate, 28, Queen's Road Central.

1434 Hongkong, 21st September, 1875.

CHARLES S. STOKES,
CHEMIST,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Intimations.

FOR SALE,

To close Consignments.

FIFTY Cases N. & H. GOULET'S Dry CHAMPAGNE, at $12 per case.

10 Cases JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, at $12 per case.

10 Cases HEIDSIECK'S Grand Vin Royal CHAMPAGNE, at $11 per case.

30 Doz. Griffin SHERRY (in lots of 3 dozen), at $7 per dozen.

30 Doz. JULES ROBIN'S BRANDY, at $7.50 per dozen.

50 4-doz. Casks BASS'S BEER (in lots of 5 casks), at $8.50 per cask.

50 4-doz. Casks IND COOPE'S BEER, at $8 per cask.

30 4-doz. Casks BLOOD WOLFE'S BEER, at $7 per cask.

The above for Cash only.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

14d 1509 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with BOOKKEEPING in all its Branches, is desirous of obtaining Employment, either permanently or for a few hours daily, in posting Books, making up Accounts, &c.

Address "A.," *Daily Press* Office.

1409 Hongkong, 17th September, 1875.

THE Undersigned are prepared to LAND, STORE, and DELIVER CARGOES ex Steamers at

35 CENTS (THIRTY-FIVE CENTS) PER TON,
Weight and Measurement.

Full Particulars on application.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

1300 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE YACHT "*NAOMI*," as she now lies at East Point, with SPARS, SAILS, RIGGING, and LEAD BALLAST, complete.

If required, the Ballast will be Sold separately.

For Particulars, apply to L. L. BUSH.

tf 1369 Hongkong, 7th September, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbourmaster's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.

The following is the exposé of the track of the Cable:—

On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tytam Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochan Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.

At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs N.N.W. two miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Seu and Chanchat Rocks, close to the North of Tsing Seu, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Seu.

From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Leuconna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.

Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.

From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about E.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meac Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.

H. KLÆR
Acting Consul.

1326]

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.

935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

(Will be absent until about November 1st.)

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th September, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,..............$1.50
Neatly Bound,...............................$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders, held this day, has been adjourned until TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

12d 1515 Shanghai, 1st October, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per Cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending 30th June last, has been declared, and will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.

12d 1516 Shanghai, 2nd October, 1875.

NOTICE.

A PORTUGUESE Young Man, well conversant with Commercial Transactions in all their Branches, and thoroughly versed in the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, is desirous of obtaining Extra Work either in the evening or morning.

Address "J.," care of this Paper.

tf 1401 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY
AND
NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RECOPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.

H. C. BAILIE,
Manager.

Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Instalment of $200 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st June, is payable on the 30th September inst., at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12% per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 30th September.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

1m 1413 Hongkong, 16th September, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

3m 1161 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added, for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of entry. First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One-mile-and-a-half.

H. ST. L. MAGNIAC,
Clerk of the Course.

2m 1268 Hongkong, 17th August, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

1/1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO," J. M. Rayner, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY (Monday), the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

1521 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1522 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

TO LET,

(With Possession on the 1st November.)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as GRAIGELLACHIE, situated on the Bonham Road, lately in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq., and now of P. KARBERG, Esq.

Good Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to E. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.

1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

WANTED, a Person to act as WARD MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.

Salary, £100 per annum, with Quarters and Rations.

Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1875. [7d 1524

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of DIEDERICH HEIMSOHT,
QUERINO ANTONIO GUTIERREZ,
MARTIN CARROLL,
DORA HOWARD,
and
HENRY ROBERTS, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9 1870, Section 3, an order has been made by the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to FRIDAY, *the 30th day of June*, 1876, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Official Administrator.

7d 1525 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND LINE.

CARRYING HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THIS Service, between San Francisco and Sydney, will commence with the departure of a Steamer from San Francisco to Sydney, calling at Honolulu and Auckland, on the 9th October, 1875, to be followed by a Steamer on the 10th of every month thereafter.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

10d 1510 Hongkong, October 6th, 1875.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE Bonds, having been sealed by the H.E. the Fantai of Foh-kien, are now ready to be exchanged for the Provisional Certificates. Holders, who desire Bonds delivered *here*, must lodge their Provisional Certificates (for three clear days) with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *not later* than the 11th day of October current. All Bonds not applied for by that date will be forwarded to the Bank's London Office, where they can be obtained by Holders of Provisional Certificates.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Agents for the Loan,)

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

8d 1492 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be absent from Hongkong Professionally until further notice.

M. STOUT, D.D.S.

tf 1153 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *NESTOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 7th instant.

Goods undelivered after 14th instant will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

8d 1504 Hongkong, 6th October, 1875.

S.S. "*AVA.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1495 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

THE S.S. "*HINDOSTAN*," FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be *at once* landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

5d 1498 Hongkong, 5th October, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Ava," 4th October, 1875.

TINY
C in diamond } ....41 bales Cotton.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1875.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are respectfully requested to write on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11TH, 1875.

AN Imperial Decree published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 28th ultimo is interpreted by the *N. C. Daily News* to be an important concession. It understands it to signify that the Chinese Government intend to place Foreign Ministers in a position to communicate with the recognised and traditional Government offices, instead of, as at present, referring them to the Tsung-li Yamên. If our contemporary is correct in its conclusion, it is a really important concession. It would not only exalt Foreign Ministers in the eyes of the natives, by giving them their proper status, but it would also deprive the Peking Government of one device by which it has evaded the fulfilment of its duties to foreigners and successfully shirked responsibility. The Tsung-li Yamên is a special office, of itself really powerless, through the medium of which, however, all business with foreigners has hitherto been arranged. Baron VON GUMPACH, writing with reference to the Tsung-li Yamên, endeavours to show how the office was worked. Upon occasions, he says, Prince KUNG has found it expedient, as President of the Tsung-li Yamên, "to assure the British Minister that instructions for the redress of a certain grievance have actually been sent to the Provincial Governors, and, perchance, to communicate to him a copy of the very despatch conveying them, whilst as a member of the Privy Council, the Prince submits to the Chinese Government the propriety of ordering those instructions to be rescinded, which is done accordingly." If this be a true explanation of the mode in which the Tsung-li Yamên has been worked, it reveals an amount of duplicity and bad faith which could only proceed from Oriental statesmen. It certainly does seem probable that the concession above referred to is intended, and may have been tendered as a sop to Cerberus, in order to avert war or at least to prolong the negotiations. At all events, it is possible, as the *Daily News* says, that it may have determined MR. WADE to continue them. Without at all undervaluing the proposed privilege—or rather recognition of a long-denied right—we must confess to a doubt whether it is not an artful attempt to gain time. The British Minister should resolutely refuse to allow any offer or concession to influence him in the settlement of the pending difficulty. To abate one of his demands, or swerve from the letter of his conditions, will be, to the Peking Government, an admission of weakness. And to continue the negotiations after the date fixed for their decision, appears, as far as can at present be seen, a mistake. It is stated that MR. WADE has telegraphed home for further instructions. How is this? It was generally understood that he had his instructions, and was to abide by them. If, as is reported, the Chinese cannot see their way to granting his demands, they should be allowed to accept the alternative. War would be preferable to an unsatisfactory and temporary settlement of the difficulty. The relations at present existing between England are so uncertain and unsatisfactory that any attempt to merely bolster up a peace will inevitably prove but a postponement of hostilities.

THE differences between the Japanese and Coreans have at length resulted in an open collision of a serious nature. According to the account given by the *Nagasaki Shimbun*, the Coreans fired the first shot, and are therefore the aggressors. From the statement of the affair given by the Japanese, it appears that on the 20th ultimo the Corean forts suddenly fired upon the Japanese man-of-war *Unyokan*, and that the latter, as a matter of course, lost no time in returning the fire, which was kept up on both sides with vigour for some thirty minutes. On the following day the *Unyokan* landed her marines and made an assault upon one of the forts, but failed, owing to its inaccessibility, to take it. But the Japanese were not daunted by this repulse, for on the 22nd ultimo they again landed and renewed the attack, this time with better fortune, as they succeeded in capturing the fort, which they burnt, together with all the houses in its proximity. After the affray thirty Coreans were found dead, and many more, it is stated, had jumped into the sea and been drowned. Some prisoners and a number of cannon and rifles were taken by the victors, who acknowledge the loss of but one man killed and one badly wounded. Such is the Japanese version of the engagement; what the Coreans may have to report remains to be ascertained. It is, however, most probable that they really took the initial movement, as their enemies declare, and fired on the man-of-war. Whether the Japanese were in some measure trespassing or otherwise offending is another matter. They were, perhaps, seeking a pretext for a declaration of war, which in their present mood the Coreans would doubtless not be backward in giving. A great deal of irritation has existed between the two nations for some time, and a large party in Japan has openly expressed an eager desire for war. The report of the likelihood of war being declared by England against China might possibly prove an inducement to the Japanese to precipitate a rupture and provoke Corea to hostilities. All this is, of course, mere conjecture, though not without some foundation. One thing, however, is certain—the breach between the two countries has been widened by this collision, and will probably prove past healing. The combatants have tasted blood, and it is extremely doubtful whether any amicable settlement can now be expected. It may ensue, perhaps, if Corea is content to acknowledge she was in the wrong and submit to her defeat; and Japan is satisfied that her honour has been vindicated. But this is hardly likely, it is to be feared. Japan is ready for war, and her warriors [are] only too willing to try their new arms on a foreign foe.

It will be observed on reference to the telegrams published in another column, the King of BURMAH has given way on the question of the passage of British troops through his territory. He has, it is said, unconditionally agreed to allow the passage of a British escort in the event of another expedition to Yunnan being considered necessary. At present, there is nothing to show what were the reasons which induced His Golden-Footed MAJESTY to make this concession. Probably mature reflection convinced him of the folly of refusing what the British Government could speedily enforce without his permission. The superior wisdom of granting the demand "out of his benignity," rather than be ignominiously compelled to do so, must have been apparent to the wily tyrant. This concession will, we suppose, make an end of the little difficulty with Burmah until fresh proof of the KING's treachery and duplicity comes to light.

We beg to remind our readers that to-day is the last day for the exchange of Chinese Imperial Government Loan Certificates for bonds at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.

From a table of meteorological observations, taken at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. C. J. Wharry, and published in the Government *Gazette*, we learn that the total rainfall for the past month was 14.15 inches compared with 14.77 inches in September last year.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in the *Gazette* of Saturday, was 77.0, the minimum 69.0; at the Habour Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 86.0, the minimum 76.0. The greatest rainfall was on the 2nd instant, when 1.22 inches fell.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Choral Society was held at the City Hall, on Friday evening last, Mr. J. B. Coughtrie presiding. The report and accounts were adopted. The following office-bearers were elected:—President, R. Cope; treasurer, R. Lyall; secretary, R. G. Alford; committee, J. B. Coughtrie, C. D. Bottomley, and J. Noble.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 30th September, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$451,830
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	452,386
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	521,023
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,430,812
Total	$2,856,051

We have, says the *N. C. Daily News*, been favoured with the following late advices, dated the 2nd instant, from London and Lyons, relative to the present position of the Silk market in those cities:—*Lyons*: European Silk declining, and causing great weakness amongst holders of China Silk. Gold Lion Chop 3, sold on the 29th September at 44 francs, worth to-day only 43 francs, and all other descriptions may be called one franc lower; very common descriptions not wanted. Blue Elephants, 43 francs; Elephant and Pot, 42, weak. *London*: Sales have been made of chop 4 Tsatlee at 15s. to 15s. 3d.; Beautiful woman No. 2 at 14s. 9d.; Cat and Bee Choey-ling 14s. 6d.; Common Tsatlees not wanted, and the market flat. Kahings fine of good market qualities wanted at low prices, say 13s. for good market threes.—The reason given from London for these low prices is the heavy pressure of bankrupt stocks on the market; while those from France are mentioned above. The London bankrupt stocks are also finding their way to the Continent, and are having more or less influence there. With all these combinations at work, notwithstanding the low prices paid here, it is not surprising that most of the silk shipped is losing money. Still, natives seem to find buyers sanguine enough to belive in the future, and to continue buying, not at a decline but at an advance.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

LONDON, 6th October.

The Chinese Agents at Vienna are purchasing a number of smooth-bore bronze guns.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The Carlists are bombarding Pampeluna and Sebastian.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

The Servian Ministry have resigned.

The Foreign Consuls have been instructed to remain at Mostar.

The Sultan has suppressed the fourth part of the tithes, and has promised fiscal reform.

ENGLAND AND BURMAH.

LONDON, 7th October.

Burmah has unconditionally agreed to allow the passage of a British escort should a fresh expedition to Yunnan be considered necessary.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to England from the Cape.

GERMANY.

The Berlin Tribunal has deposed the Prince Bishop of Breslau.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

9th October.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

COOKS' PERQUISITES.

A man named *Mak Chong Yung* was charged with the unlawful possession of a bottle of sweet oil, some wood, and three pounds of potatoes.

P.C. Barker said he saw prisoner in company with another man carrying the things produced. When the prisoner saw him he ran away, throwing the basket containing the articles on to the ground. As he could not be found, the things were taken to the station and a Chinese lukong set to watch the house in which it was supposed he had disappeared. He came out at length, and was arrested by the lukong.

The prisoner admitted the charge, and was fined 20 shillings.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Inspector Cradock charged a man named Ho Apo, with receiving stolen goods and pawning the same.

The Inspector said this case was in connection with the charge he had against a Chinese policeman and was remanded until Monday. The prisoner admitted receiving the property from the Chinese constable to liquidate a debt. He had no objection to the prisoner being admitted to bail, as he believed he received the property not knowing the constable had stolen it. He would ask for the case to be remanded until Monday, so that it may be tried with the other case.

The case was accordingly remanded, and the prisoner admitted to bail.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

Edward Blake, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Ringdove*, was charged with refusing to pay chair hire, and was ordered to pay 40 cents to the coolies.

A PAIR OF KNAVES.

An ex-constable named Kelly charged two chair coolies with extortion. It appears that the complainant who was unavoidably not in attendance, engaged the chair and tendered the coolie one dollar to take 10 cents out. The prisoner offered him a large quantity of coppers in change and on these being rejected, he absconded altogether with the ninety cents, his mate with him. They were subsequently caught and found to be two of a number of coolies now plying for hire without licenseor number under the pretence that their chairs are private.

They were fined $1 and 25 cents respectively.

RECOMMENDATION TO AN EATING HOUSE.

Lum Afat, master of the Tai Hing cook shop, No. 12, Station-street, and N Sing Chan, a coolie, were summoned for having in their possession ten dead fowls in a putrid state, and dressing them for human food in the said eating house.

They were fined $10 each.

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES v. HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

This match was originally intended to be between officers of the Army and Navy and the Hongkong Cricket Club, but owing to the departure of H.M.S. *Modeste* to Aberdeen on Friday morning, the Navy were not represented on the first day, and the Services played with three men short, but Messrs. Deane and Wodehouse played for them, and the match was changed to Government Services v. Hongkong Cricket Club, the punctuality of the members of the H.K.C.C. was worthy of commendation, and it is to be hoped that throughout the season they will display the same promptitude. The Services took the wickets first, with Messrs. Cole and Skinner, and the former was thrown out by Head, after scoring 7. Mr. Griffith came next, and the score rapidly ran up to 23, when Mr. Skinner missed and was bowled. The remaining 6 wickets fell for 4 runs, Mr. Darby taking 3 wickets with consecutive balls. The Club showed up very badly in their innings, not one man obtaining double figures, but the state of the ground throughout the match was against large scoring. Messrs. Griffith and Deane were well on the spot. The Services commenced their second innings with twenty runs to the bad, and at the end of the first day's play they had wiped these off with the loss of two of their best wickets; but the play was continued rather too long, and the batsmen—not being bats—were unable to see. Next day the Services completed their innings for 62, Cole being well to the front with 18, a good leg hit into the sea being his chief item. Mr. Darby bowled capitally, and would have again obtained three wickets with consecutive balls, but a "cheerful" fielder missed a catch off the third ball. The Club had only to get 43 runs to win; but this small number cost them six wickets, so good was the bowling, especially that of Mr. Griffith. Mr. Handley was chief contributor, with 23, obtained in very good form. The Club thus won the first match of the season by four wickets. The fielding was far superior to that usually shown on the Hongkong Ground, and several good catches were made, Messrs. Head and Blackwell being particularly active at cover-point and long-leg. The following is the score:—

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

H. G. Skinner, C.D., b. Darby	14	c. Handley, b. Darby	2
C. C. Cole, 80th Regt., thrown out, Head	7	c. sub., b. Darby	18
C. B. Griffith, C.D., c. Blackwell, b. Darby	3	c. Tobin, b. Grant	3
H. E. Wodehouse, c. Head, b. Darby	3	st. Tobin, b. Darby	4
E. Prior, 80th Regt., c. Greig, b. Darby	0	b. Darby	7
Major Tyler, 80th Regt., b. Darby	0	c. Handley, b. Darby	0
W. M. Deane, c. Grant, b. Greig	1	c. and b. Darby	10
H. H. Harward, 80th Regt., not out	0	c. Grant, b. Handley	10
Lieut. Pipon, R.N. (first innings sub.), b. Darby	0	b. Handley	3
Lieut. Warren, R.N., absent	0	b. Darby	0
Lieut. Barnard, R.N., absent	0	not out	4
b. 2, w. 2	4	l.b. 1, w. 1	2
	32		63

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A. P. Handley, b. Deane	8	l.b.w., b. Prior	23
H. H. Taylor, b. Griffith	0	b. Griffith	1
F. S. Head, b. Deane	2	b. Griffith	1
W. H. F. Darby, b. Deane	6	c. Harward, b. Griffith	0
Jas. Greig, c. sub., b. Griffith	6	c. Deane, b. Griffith	1
J. R. Anton, c. sub., b. Griffith	5	b. Griffith	0
R. Blackwell, b. Griffith	0	not out	7
E. Tobin, b. Cole	6		
D. B. Grant, b. Griffith	5		
R. B. Gibb, not out	3		
A. McG. Heston, l.b.w., b. Deane	0	not out	9
b. 1, w. 6	7	w. 1	1
	52		43

THE COMPRADORE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I beg to explain to you a few facts respecting your remarks on the Compradores, and to show you from what material the houses or firms engage compradores, and generally to point out to you one side of the case. I have been a compradore for the last 30 years, and have obtained as my pension from my old employer a piece of land in the centre part of the town yielding me $100 a month, besides the valuable presents—a diamond ring and a gold watch—(not as "*squeezes*," but given me with a free hand). These presents will give you proof of the proper person a house has engaged. In the old times, 1845 to 1858, we compradores were not treated so rudely and badly as from 1859 to the present time. When any piece of business of importance had to be done in the olden time a typan or head of the firm would consult with his compradore, and they would work together amicably. I entered the service in 1845, and never gave any security, but of late years, ways have altered and a heavy bond is given for good faith and to check dishonesty. All the blunders and defalcations of firms though their compradores, amount to what? It is the bad management and practices of the firms, and the fault lies more with the firms than with their compradores; and I give you some few explanations here. Suppose a compradore is engaged to a house, European or native, and receives no wages or remuneration except by the little opium or piece goods sold—in former years $2 per chest for opium and 1 per cent. for piece goods, of late $1 and ½ per cent. for piece goods. The compradore has to secure the bad debts, if any, and make good to his master, and has to find coolies, firewood, and oil, and in some instances boat-coolies; then he has to pay a share to the coolies and shroffs—only about 40 per cent. of the $2 or $1 coming to himself—then he has to provide extra coolies and expenses for his department, and sometimes has to pay heavy interest for money to meet his master's bills, and this is a true fact. What does the firm sell? I do not mean the large houses but the small firms—not more than 50 to 60 chests of opium a month, and the compradore's share does not come to $25 including everything. I come next to the European houses—dealing in piece goods and buying exports. For piece goods sold the compradore gets ½ per cent.; exports sometimes ¼ and sometimes ½ per cent., depends on terms, and he has to work for a very small pay, say $6 to 10 a month; in many instances he has to supply 2 extra hands and sometimes more to the house, oftentimes the officers and clerks and sometimes the typans draw large debit balances from their compradores, and often do not settle the accounts for several months; and I have known houses owe to their compradores more than $8,000, remaining for years unsettled. What do you think, Mr. Editor, suppose this sum bears interest at 12 per cent. and beside—the compradore having to bear all expenses—you will find a great difference. Many houses in Hongkong I do not think sell more than $300,000 to $400,000 worth of goods per annum—in piece goods I mean through the compradore—and he gets say, both credit sale $1 and cash sale ½, in all say about $2,000 to $3,000; out of this he has to allow for bad debts, bond security fees, interest on debit balances of officers, drawings, wages to extra hands. Whatever remains will go to the compradore, and oftentimes you will bear in order to make his employer pleased he will forfeit the commission or *squeeze* of the ½ per cent. and lose 1 or 2 per cent. besides in a sale, and in the end force him to desperate deeds, which, not a few have taken place, and it is a very good lesson to his employers. These kind of compradores are generally composed of those who have first been office and firm boys, then mess boys and shroffs, and so to compradores. If the compradores can be done away with, why do not do it? I don't think you can do away with them for many reasons, which the typans will explain.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD COMPRADORE
OF 30 YEARS IN THIS COLONY.

[The article in question did not refer to the respectable class of Compradores to which our correspondent belongs. Compradores of his stamp are valuable servants and could not well be done without.—ED. H.D.P.]

MACAO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

8th October.

The blockade of this port has become, if anything, more stringent than ever, the Customs cruisers continuing to seize the junks and boats carrying provisions. A number of the most influential native merchants held a meeting the other day to discuss the position of affairs, and ultimately addressed a petition to the Governor, through the Procurador, begging him to take measures to put a stop to the vexatious proceeding of the Hoppo's subordinates. In response to this petition, I suppose, the gunboat *Tejo* has been ordered to proceed to Canton. Senhor Scarnichia, the Harbour-master has been deputed to represent His Excellency Senhor d'Avila, and instructed to negotiate, if possible, the settlement of the question with the Acting Viceroy. I only trust that a firm and decided position will be taken up by our authorities in this matter.

The convent is about to deprive France of one of her heroines, Mdlle. Hasel de la Tour. She killed a Prussian officer who had offered her an insult at her father's residence, which had just been invaded by the enemy during the late war. The German troops were about to take her life, when Prince Frederick Charles came forward and pardoned the courageous young lady.

TIENTSIN.

28th September.

A high state of expectancy has filled most minds as we neared the day which it was understood was fixed as the time when negotiations between Mr. Wade and the Chinese Government would terminate. It is understood by those best fitted to form an opinion, that a settlement has now been reached. Some uncertainty is felt, however, whether the adjustment effected is final and permanent, covering all the points at issue, or is of the nature of an armistice—some or all the issues being held in abeyance for the time being, and in a measure dependent on other things. This latter is possible. It assumes a show of probability, if the information be correct that no Commission is to be sent to Yunnan; but instead, that Mr. Grosvenor is to proceed to London as a bearer of special despatches.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, who went to Hankow in July last, intended at that time to accompany the Governor-General of Hupeh to Yunnan, for the purpose of making an investigation regarding the murder of Mr. Margary. But upon reaching Wuchang, these gentlemen received such cool treatment from the Viceroy, that they determined to return to Shanghai, believing, very properly, that with such treatment to begin with at Wuchang, they themselves might be made the subject of investigation by the time they reached the capital of Yunnan, instead of the real culprits. Hence the belief, although there is no positive announcement to that effect, that Yunnan will not be visited by a Commission. I must repeat, however, that this is only gossip. We can, therefore, at this writing, give you but little more than a reasonably certain assurance that we are to have *peace*—at least for the present. We understand that Li Hung-chang goes to Peking next Thursday (the 2nd inst.), to participate in the obsequies of the late Emperor.

30th September.

There have been no new developments since my last. All that is known, is confirmatory of what I wrote by the *Paouting*. Still no definite statement assuring in its nature comes from Mr. Wade to quiet the apprehensions of his own countrymen in regard to the felt possibility of their being compelled to withdraw from the North for the winter. This they certainly are entitled to. To us, it does not seem diplomatic, wise, or just to the subjects of his own Government, to be so excessively reticent. If State interests or a wise diplomacy require that the details of the settlement be kept secret for a time, the interests of trade, the interests of those of his Government who have large sums of money invested in China, are surely worthy of some indication of what is going on.

The *Dwarf* arrived here yesterday with despatches for Mr. Wade. She awaits return despatches, but as Mr. Wade is expected here to-morrow—or soon—he himself may be the "despatch" borne back to Chefoo.

Yesterday's *Peking Gazette* contains an edict, announcing that the representatives of Foreign Governments have the privilege of communicating with the different boards or departments of State. This is a concession of some importance, how much it is difficult to say—and is one of the points pressed by Mr. Wade.

"Important" despatches went from Mr. Wade to Admiral Ryder by the *Haining*. The *Appia* also brought despatches from the Indian Government to Mr. Wade, which may be of importance.

Li Hung-chang left to-day, to attend the funeral of the late Emperor.

Ting Jih-chang, late Futai of Kiangsu, and recently associated with Li Hung-chang in negotiating the Peruvian Treaty, returns home to Canton in a few days.

Last evening we had a fine shower; to-day the air is cool and bracing.

PEKING.

Our news from the North gives some clue to the progress of negotiations there. It will be remembered that we named as one of the conditions laid down by Mr. Wade at Tientsin, free intercourse between the British Minister and the Heads of the Chief Departments of Government—other than the Tsung-li Yamên; the purport of the demand evidently being to place Foreign Ministers on a proper footing. The Tsung-li Yamên is a special office constituted to deal with Foreign Affairs, and comprising some of the highest Mandarins. But it is not one of the recognised and traditional Government offices; and to place Foreign Ministers in relation with these, is to recognise their real status more distinctly than has been hitherto done. The following Imperial Decree, published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 28th Sept., seems to yield this point; and it may be this concession which has determined Mr. Wade to continue negotiations:—

"The Tsungli Yamên has presented a memorial praying a declaration from the Throne on the subject of certain prescriptions in our Decrees, and regarding the conclusions arrived at (by the Yamên) in the matter of intercourse between the chiefs of the principal departments of State and the Foreign Ministers residing in the capital. The explanation of the prescriptions that apply to the Decrees is perfectly correct. As regards intercourse with the chiefs of departments, We command that action be taken in manner the Yamên has proposed."

We are informed that the Yamên's memorial (referred to in the edict) is satisfactory in tone, and will be published in due course. The publication of the edict before the memorial which called it forth, is habitual, and to be noticed in every day's *Gazette*. We believe that, in the edict quoted above, the proper designation for Foreign Ministers appears for the first time in an official document of this kind.—*N. C. Daily News.*

MEMORIAL FROM THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN WITH REFERENCE TO THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes a translation of a memorial presented by the Tsung-li Yamen, in August last, regarding the Yunnan outrage, and of a consequent decree, which it thinks will be read with interest.

The Tsung-li Yamen memorialize requesting, with reference to the murder of *Ma Kia-li* (Mr. Margary) on the Yunnan frontier, that commands be laid upon the Governor-General of Hu Kwang, Li Han-chang, to proceed with all despatch to Yunnan and fulfil his mission of enquiry.

Your servants have already laid a Memorial before (March 21st) the Throne setting forth the particulars they had in their possession concerning the murder of Ma Kia-li, which took place on the Yunnan frontier in the first moon of this year, in reply to which a Decree was received to the following effect:—

"The Yamên of Foreign Affairs memorializes stating that a British Consular Interpreter has been murdered in Yunnan, and requesting that injunctions be issued for enquiry and action. The memorial states that in the course of the first moon of the present year (February, 1875,) the British Interpreter, Margary, and his party, were proceeding from Burmah into Yunnan, when, at a town fifty *li* (17 miles) south west from the seat of Government of the Shan principality of Sanda, subject to the prefecture of Yung c'hang, they were attacked by troops in the service of Government and [Mr. Margary was] murdered. Let Ts'ên Yüying institute effective enquiry and action in this case. We likewise ordain that Liu Yoh-chao (Govern General of Yunnan and Kweichow) do with all promptitude betake himself to his post, and co-operate with the Governor in selecting officials of intelligence and ability to deal with the matter as justice requires. Let there be not the slightest approach to trifling (or ambiguity) in the matter."

Subsequently to the foregoing, there was further received, on the 16th of the 5th moon (June 19) a decree commanding Li Han-chang, to proceed to Yunnan to carry out an enquiry; and copies of the mandates received have been reverently forwarded by the Yamên to Li Han-chang and to the Governor-General and Governor of Yunnan for their information and guidance. It should be observed that in all cases of the taking of life occurring in China, it is a bounden duty that the murderer be discovered, that accurate and veracious depositions and testimony be taken, and that sentence be pronounced within the proper limit of time. Still more requisite is it that in cases connected with foreign relations, prompt and efficient action should be taken. Moreover, peace and friendship having subsisted for many years between the two countries, and the circumstances of the murder, which took place at the beginning of this year, being of so very grave a nature, it is an obvious duty that the most minute particulars of this case should be authentically elicited by enquiry, in fulfilment of the demands of justice. Although Ts'ên Yüying has memorialized, reporting that the witnesses whom it is necessary to examine in reference to this case have already been brought up from Têng-yüeh to the provincial capital, to await the trial (*lit.* confronting, or examination in presence of, other parties or witnesses), yet that six months should have elapsed without his having accurately established by enquiry the real facts of the case and reported them to the Throne, is assuredly a grave dereliction of duty. As regards Li Han-chang, he has but just reported his intention to set out on the 18th of this month from the provincial capital of Hupeh on his way to Yunnan; and [the Yamên] feel bound to request a rescript commanding him to proceed with all despatch to the province, to co-operate with the Governor-General and the Governor in investigating and dealing with the actual circumstances of this case severally [as they may be found to exist], and to lay an accurate report of the same before the Throne, forbidding at the same time any further indulgence in dilatory conduct.

This memorial, entreating that a decree be issued enjoining speedy action for accurate enquiry and satisfactory action with reference to the murder of Ma Kia-li, it is the duty of the Yamên to submit with reverence for the sacred glance of their Majesties the Empresses and of his Majesty the Emperor.

Decree in reply to above Memorial:—

"We have perused and fully acquainted Ourselves with the contents of the Tsung-li Yamên's memorial, requesting that Li Han-chang be commanded to hasten forward to Yunnan to institute his enquiry. The circumstances attending the murder of the British Official Interpreter Margary, which took place in the first moon of this year, are grave in the extreme; and it was the duty of Ts'en Yü-ying, in his capacity as head of the provincial government, to make a prompt investigation into the minutest details of the occurrence, in fulfilment of the demands of justice. That, on the contrary, six months should have elapsed without his having proved able to make effectual enquiry and to report the result to the Throne, is assuredly a grave dereliction of duty. As regards Li Han-chang, he has not set out on his journey until the 18th of this month. Let him hasten forward to Yunnan with all despatch, and institute a searching and thorough enquiry into the actual circumstances of this case. Let him at the same time investigate minutely the obstruction of [the Mission of Colonel] Browne. He is to report forthwith for Our information the truth he elicits, and he is at the same time to devise the measures needful to be taken, in a satisfactory manner and without delay. If Li Han-chang and others concerned, indulge in any further dilatoriness or allow their conduct to partake in the slightest degree of an attempt at evasion, [let it be asked] whether they are capable of facing the consequences of so grave an offence."

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says the Takasima Coal Mine is greatly increasing its output of coal since the erection of new machinery. Nearly 600 tons are raised daily; and the Takasima tug-boat may be frequently seen with a long train of coal junks in tow. The same paper is informed on good authority that the 17 Kashu Company's steamers have been handed over to the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Co., the title of which will, in future, be the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company. The French corvette *Decrès* has arrived from Chefoo en route for Yokohama. The race which we mentioned last week, as projected between the yacht *Volant* and the *Monocacy* cutter, came off on the 21st, and was won by the former by an hour.

A COREAN FORT TAKEN AND BURNT BY THE JAPANESE.

Hostilities seem to have occurred between the Japanese and Coreans. The *Rising Sun* learns from the *Nagasaki Shimbun*, that whilst surveying, on the 20th ult., shots were fired from the Corean forts at the Japanese man-of-war *Unyokan*, which she immediately returned, and the firing was kept up on both sides for 30 minutes. The next day she landed her marines and attacked one of the forts, but on account of its inaccessibility did not succeed in taking it. The next day (22nd) the marines again landed, and attacked the same fort this time with better success; the fort was taken and burnt, also all houses near. After the affray, 30 Coreans were found dead, and many more jumped into the sea and were drowned. Ten prisoners, 36 cannons, ten rifles, and many other things were taken. One Japanese was killed, and another badly wounded.

THE REMARKABLE MISTAKE OF THE PAPACY.

When it was announced that the Pope had dedicated "the Universal Catholic Church" to "the Sacred Heart of Jesus," the Protestant world did not permit itself to feel any embarrassing emotion. Seeing in the event only another Papal folly, it passed to less visionary themes, with the reflection that one incredibility more or less would matter little. But it would seem that the Church of Rome itself is disturbed by the Papal Decree. During the sitting of the Œcumenical Council, many Cardinals, Bishops and Abbots had urged the Pope to dedicate the whole Church to "the Sacred Heart of Jesus." The Pope would, no doubt, have instantly obeyed the suggestion if it were the habit of Rome to act on the spur of the moment, for it is well known that the visions of Marguerite Marie Alacoque have no more devout believer than the Pope. But the Papacy does not act on the spur of the moment, and the Pope sometimes does little more than give a formal sanction to a Congregational Decree. The present Pontiff, however, is believed to have a will of his own, and he is said to have made it felt by the Congregation to which he submitted the scheme for the dedication of the whole Church to the "Sacred Heart." Some of the members were reluctant to what they perhaps felt to be an innovation, or at least a step that would expose the Church to the sneers of the scoffers; but the majority agreed with the Pope and the requisite decree was issued. On the 6th of June—the second Centenary of Mademoiselle Alacoque's marvellous vision—the Roman Catholic world underwent the new dedication, and the event was celebrated with pomp. At the same time the Roman Catholic zeal of France organised pilgrimages to Páray-le-Monial, the scene of the miraculous dreams, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris afterwards consecrated the Church on Montmartre to the Sacré Cœur. But, strange to say, nothing was said in France about the far more important ceremony which had been performed in Rome, and now her religious as well as her secular journals are denying that it ever was performed at all. But the *Semaine Religieuse* is an authority which no one can doubt, for it is published under the authority of Cardinal Guibert himself, and is sold at the doors of Notre Dame. Well, that favoured journal tells a strange story about the Pope and the "Sacred Heart." Some missionaries had been so eager that the Universal Church should be dedicated to it, that they canvassed for signatures with the devotion of election agents, to show how widespread was their wish, and they obtained several millions of names. Binding them in thirty magnificent volumes, they presented the petitions to the Pope. But the Pope, we are told, treated them rather cavalierly. According to a Florence journal, he seems to have thought that they lacked "sobriety and clearness" of judgment, and to have told them that to dedicate the Christian Church to the Sacred Heart would be act of tautology, since its mere existence implied such a dedication already. At all events, the official newspaper of the Parisian Catholicism distinctly states that he put the thirty volumes of signatures on one side, and refused to comply with the request. Such is the story told to the country in which Marguerite Alacoque saw her visions; and the *Journal des Débats* draws the comforting reflection that even the Pope sees the inexpediency of inventing more dogmas. Yet the truth is that the Pope has dedicated the Universal Church to the Sacred Heart with all the publicity which can come from official documents and gorgeous ceremonies. The statement that he has rejected the prayer supported by the thirty volumes of signatures is, then, either untrue or misleading. What, then, is the reason of this strange attempt to hide from Paris in the month of August an event which happened in Rome in the month of June? Can it be, that the astute theologians of the Vatican suspect they have made a mistake, and that they wish to lessen its importance by saying as little about it as possible? It may be that the himself thinks he acted too rashly. At all events, it would be surprising if the subtle minds which guide the policy of the Vatican were to put a restraint upon the vehemence of a zeal which is apt to become grotesque in the fervour of its protests against triumphant unbelief. Prudential motives may have made the Pope's counsellors suspect that the visible devotion of French Catholics to the Sacred Heart has taken forms which are rather startling than edifying. At all events, the contrast between the declarations of Rome and Roman Catholic Paris is an interesting speculation for those who study the policy of the shrewdest of all ecclesiastical institutions.

THE BIRTH-RATE IN PARIS AND LONDON.

Two curious facts are brought out in some statistics of Paris which have just been published. The first is that the marriage-rate of the French Metropolis is very considerably higher than that of London; and the second, that the birth-rate of the latter city is much above that of the former. In Paris, the marriages in 1874 were at the rate of 10·17 per 1,000 of the population, while in London they were only 8·08. The London birth-rate in the same period was 35·18 per 1,000; but notwithstanding its high per centage of marriages, Paris had only births to the amount of 29·05 per 1,000 of population. It is not surprising, with these startling figures before them, to find some of the French newspapers speaking mournfully of national degeneracy.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Delhi Gazette*:—It is well known that the Russians moved a column of troops from Chardjui (on the Oxus) early in August, and hoped to reach Merv in fifteen days. By the end of that month, it was supposed, Merv would be in possession of the Russians, and Merv being 150 miles north of Herat, the Amir, Sher Ali, would at once have moved his head-quarters from Kabul, and have made Herat the capital (as, of course, it should be) of Afghanistan. Yet we hear nothing from Kabul further than that the Indian Government (fools that they are) pay the Amir his 150,000 rupees monthly, and send him thousands of arms—cui bono?—the last batch of which were intercepted by the Khaibaris, who appropriated the said arms for their own use against the Amir, who now asks the Indian Government for more!

TAXATION OF STRONG DRINK.

The Finance Accounts for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1875, show that in that year the Excise duty on home-made spirits produced £14,895,763; the Customs duty on foreign and colonial spirits imported into the United Kingdom produced £5,718,957; the Excise duty on malt £7,746,740; the Customs duty on foreign and colonial wine imported, £1,718,544, and on beer imported, £3,359; the duty on licences taken out by manufacturers and sellers of these articles, £1,834,481. The total is £31,917,819, an increase of nearly £600,000 over the amount in the preceding year. If we add £7,507,032, the year's produce of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and on the licences of the dealers, the total is £39,424,851, which is upwards of £700,000 more than in the preceding year, and considerably more than half the entire public income of the United Kingdom.

THE LAW RESPECTING OATHS.

At the Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions, Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., presiding, the following conversation took place:—Mr. Samuel Alexander, a surgeon practising at Oldham, who was called as a witness in a wounding case, stated, on entering the witness-box, that he did not object to take an oath, but he did object to kiss the book. Mr. Wilson (clerk): Why? Have you a conscientious objection to kissing the book? Witness: I have; and by the statute 1 and 2 Vic., chap. 105, Presbyterians are specially exempted from kissing the book, or indeed any other ceremony. The chairman: I must say that this case is something new to me. Let me see the statute the gentleman refers to—1 and 2 Vic., c. 105. The statute was brought into Court and read. It decreed that it was optional with a juryman, witness, or other person to take an oath in such form as he considered binding upon his conscience. The Chairman (after reading the clause) said to witness: I do not think you are wrong, but I don't see what objection you can have to kiss the book. Still, you object to that ceremony?—Witness: I do. Mr. Alexander then took the usual oath, with the exception of kissing the book.

A DROLL STORY.

A droll story comes to us from the city of Marseilles. The hero is a gentleman well known both there and in Paris. On his property near Marseilles he once had rabbits, which the innumerable poachers of the south have exterminated. There is now, as every one knows, a sincere though uncultivated admiration for field sports in France. This gentleman was quite ashamed to think that he could not offer even rabbit shooting to a friend on his estates. But the remedy was simple—the empty warrens could be re-stocked. Orders to this effect he sent from Paris, and a great quantity of coneys were turned down. The season of the chase opened two or three days since, and a goodly show of guns M. —— led out to harrass his game. Girt with horns probably, and furnished with embroidered game bags, the party approached the scene of action. To their mingled horror and delight, the rabbits sallied forth full gallop, greeting their executioners with joy, and came running up their gaitered legs. Never was there such a welcome; lops and half-lops, Dutch and Angora bounded to meet the sportsmen, tumbling one across another in delight. The fact is, that the *garde-chasse* had bought tame rabbits, which he had been used to feed in that very spot.

RESTORATION OF THE TUILERIES.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* publishes the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the proposition of Baron de Vinois for the restoration of the Tuileries. It urges that no more time should be lost in repairing the outer walls, as every day's delay will render the work more costly. After sketching the history of the Palace and dwelling on its interesting associations, M. Monnet refers to its attempted destruction by the Communists, who were anxious to exceed their predecessors in their hatred for all that was the grandeur of France. He mentions the clock, which still points to the hour the building was set on fire, the stability of the outer walls, the rescue of the Louvre, and the generous, but always deceitful words, "Liberty and Fraternity" inscribed as if in bitter mockery on the front of the Tuileries. After consulting skilful architects, he finds that a restoration is possible without too great an expense, and expresses regret that four years should have passed without anything being done. The walls restored and the building covered in, its internal arrangements and destination can be reserved for future consideration. Some suggest that it should be connected with the Louvre by two corridors, and be a simple addition to the Museum; others that it should receive the works of living painters now crowded together at the Luxembourg. M. Glais Bizoin proposes that it should be the vestibule of an immense glass building exceeding the Crystal Palace in splendour and utility, a refuge for Parisians and foreigners against summer storms and wintry gloom. Some contend, exercising a right given them by the very character of the new Constitution, that the Palace should be reserved for a Royal residence, while others reject that contingency. Some, again, would begin by razing it to the ground.

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

The highest bridge in the world is, it is stated, about to be built in Kentucky, at the crossing of the Kentucky River, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near the Shaker ferry. The bridge will consist of an iron deck truss of three spans of 375 ft. each, centre to centre, supported by two piers and two abutments. The piers will be built of masonry to a height of 64 ft. 6in. above low-water mark, and the additional distance below low-water mark will soon be determined by the resident engineer of the Baltimore Bridge Company, which has secured the contract. These piers will be 120 ft. long, end to end of cutwater, and 35 ft. wide on the top, built hollow, with the walls 24 ft. from the end. Upon the masonry will rest the iron trestle work forming the balance of the piers up the height of the bridge seat, upon which the trusses rest. The grade line is 270 feet 6 inches above low water. The abutments will be built upon the cliffs on each side of the river, and be 48 ft. high, depending upon the shape of the ledges of rock. The whole amount of masonry will approximate to 11,000 yards. This Kentucky Bridge will no doubt be a wonderful structure, but one of the great requirements of the day is a still higher bridge across the Atlantic. Even if there were some difficulty in constructing such a bridge, it surely would be easy enough to form an International Bridge Company to make the attempt. The prospectus would merely have to state that the number of English and American tourists is increasing annually at a marvellous rate; that these travellers would be even more numerous but for the perils and discomfort of the sea voyage; that a vast impetus would be given to commerce and emigration by the scheme, and with the help of a few statistics and an engineer's report the bridge would be floated.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN NAPLES.

The following statements appear in letters written and signed by Pasquale Villari, lately a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, and now a distinguished Liberal-Conservative Deputy. The city of Naples is of all towns that where the lowest orders live, not only in the greatest misery, but in the uttermost abandonment, in the lowest degradation, in the most deplorably brutalized condition. Last December an architect who had been repeatedly employed by the Municipality of Naples was asked to tell something of the courts called "Fondaci," in which the most abject of the population live. The architect answered:—"These Fondaci have generally a long passage entrance without any door, leading to a small open yard, both of the filthiest, which admit to a large number of horrible lodgings, many below the level of the drains, and all of which are without fresh air, while the lower ones are without light and reeking with damp. In these live, crowded together, several thousands of persons so degraded by misery that they are more like brutes than human beings. In these dens, rendered impenetrable by the stench from muck-heaps, which lie and rot from all time, there is often nothing but a bundle of straw on which a whole family, males and females, sleep together. Of cesspools there is truly not a thought, for the neighbouring streets and the court-yards answer all purposes. In two or three only of the places among the many I explored do the women exercise the miserable trade of mat-making or bottoming straw chairs; I saw no one working in any of the others; I saw nothing but half-naked spectres. In some there were women hanging about the court-yard with nothing on but a chemise, which fell in tatters about them. In a word, the extremest destitution finds a shelter in these buildings, not one of which is without a brothel of the lowest and luridest description. In our city there are 94 of these courts. Calculating, therefore, that each harbours 100 persons, and this number I give to keep below the mark, there must be in Naples 9,400 of these most wretched beings." The reader may naturally exclaim, "These are the unemployed, the idle, the vicious, who are ever miserable," but we will, with the help of the same guides, take a survey of another sort of people, and consider the condition of the cord or twine makers of Naples, who form a numerous class, living in buildings half under ground, called "grottoes." They ask no alms, they work at their trade. At the time of the cholera a few years ago the dreadful "grotti" they herd in were closed. But, nevertheless, Vallari, in the course of his researches, sent a friend to the site of these places, and asked him, if he should find them still closed and deserted, to discover where the cord or twine makers had migrated to, and to visit them. Some time in last November, 1874, he received the following letter:—"Yesterday I found one of the so-called grottoes still inhabited. The majority of them are, however, closed. This one is at the foot of the Rampedi Brancaccio. The entrance did not prepare me for the horrors within. It resembles the Catacombs of St. Gennaro, but is more awful and more confined. Provided with a light I went in, for there are only barred openings or windows here and there, two of which look into the Francatelli-gardens, the others into damp court-yards. All this grotto is crowded with beds as close to each other as those in the Hospital for Incurables. With few exceptions they are large beds, made to contain several people. To describe the filth and poverty would be impossible. That horrid den, its dismal passages, and its brutalized inhabitants are all of a piece—an evil harmony—a world apart, that could not exist under other circumstances, and with no inherent power of change. But even here there is a kind of social scale. By the side of the few openings or windows, where some ray of daylight pierces the misery, it is less intense; where no outer light ever falls, where, without my lamp, I should have been in complete darkness, the depth of wretchedness is reached, but cannot be told. It is strange to see, even in this grotto, how those who are least ill off, pity and almost despise those who are more woeful. There live in this place 25 families, amounting to about 100 persons. The squalor is such that a single washing-tub, with clothes in it, which I came upon, filled me with surprise as might an oasis in a desert. Near the windows they pay up the 10 francs a month for rent; where no light reaches it falls as low as a franc and a half. The people looked more degraded than unhappy. When it is fine weather they swarm out like ants and stretch themselves in the sun. All this multitude hemmed me in, asking for help, and saying they were obliged to live without medical help. When they fall ill they say that unless they can get to the hospital they are left to die. The man who sub-lets this place, and makes a living by it, has refused to do even the most urgent repairs, and so the rain often gets in and floods the floor of the grotto." Later his friend wrote to him to say he had traced some of the cord-makers to a subterranean place under the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, apparently under-ground arches, walled on either side. Here he found some families working at their miserable calling, but they did not sleep there. One family, a widow and five young children, had no other shelter, and their only bed was a heap of dry leaves they had collected, and they had no kind of covering to it. Her earnings were half a franc a day, except when the cold, by numbing her poor fingers, prevented her finishing the necessary task. The little children earned a half-penny a day by turning the wheels for the other women. Their only food during the day was raw chestnuts, but at night the mother was paid her fivepence and brought something else. The rags they wore were gnawn in many places by the rats and mice which run over them in the night. The woman keeps a stone by her to beat the wall and scare away the vermin that the shrieking children feel running about them in the darkness. Such descriptions might be continued *ad infinitum*, and facts added to facts, always different, always appalling, always horrible. The dens in which the poor live, the wheels with which cord is made, the hemp they use, nothing of it all belongs to them; for everything, tool, and material, they must pay—pay men who grind and oppress them and live on their grovelling misery. Approach their haunts, and you are surrounded by a famishing crowd all begging, each anxious to tell his own tale of suffering. In such a fearful struggle for life it is human nature to use its brute force in any possible direction, and here the *camorra* takes its rise, not as an abnormal growth, but as the normal and only possible result of such things. In this misery, too, the *camorra* find, that immense swarm of young thieves who steal for the profit of their chiefs, and who when they fill the prisons by hundreds, constitute there, too, the band of the *camorra*, not less powerful, not less audacious than outside. When any effectual remedies for these evils are proposed a colossal question arises in the construction of the town itself. The condition of things has become much worse from the time in which, instead of allowing the rain-water to run in rivulets or streams down the streets, ill-made watercourses were constructed under ground, into which, for want of any other sewers, everything goes. The more solid filth is stationary in these till it rains heavily; miasmatic exhalations poison the air in the streets and get into the houses through these conduits, and when the rain comes the fetid mass is carried into the tideless sea that washes the most lovely and populous parts of the city. Here, in calm weather, the filth lies and sends forth its plague-laden vapours. To remedy this will be difficult, for water is scarce and many of the streets are on the sea-level. German and English guide-books have now always remarks on the "Neapolitan fever," of which formerly we found no mention. We have described the dark, dank dens in which the utterly destitute live. But even the less miserable, the working poor, lodge in underground cellars, called the "*bassi*," of the better houses. These "*bassi*," which are entered by descending a flight of stone steps, have no light except the glimmer from above, no current of air, and are always damp. New quarters are now being built, and new houses are rising on the sea shore and elsewhere on the fringes of the town, but they are constructed on the same plan, the same "*bassi*" re-appear in all, and are quickly taken possession of by the same classes of poor tenants. The most arduous of all questions—that of providing fitting and wholesome houses for the lower classes—has been left entirely untouched.

Wild boars and wolves have reappeared in the forests of the Jura, whence they fled in 1870-71 at the approach of General Bourbaki's arms.

By the recent death of an uncle in France, a Chicago newsboy has become heir to a large property and the title of Marquis. The boy's father, Aymar de Belloy, was at one time a prominent grain merchant in Chicago, and failing, left his family in distress, from which the tidings from France will speedily lift them

TERRIBLE SENSATION AMONG THE BATHERS OF BOULOGNE.

An occurrence which might have been attended with very serious consequences took place recently at Boulogne. Just about midday, when the sea was filled with bathers whose machines had been taken some distance out by the drivers on account of the lowness of the water, the tide, which had been rising gradually, seemed to come up at a tremendous speed. About 180 machines were in the water, and there are, unfortunately, only ten horses employed in taking up and down the machines, that number having hitherto been found sufficient. The people on the bathing machines began to perceive their danger; those who were not dressed made for shore, directly, some leaving their clothes behind them, and others carrying theirs in a bundle at arm's length over their heads. Those who were dressed, particularly the ladies, began to fly signals of distress, handkerchiefs were waved, and most piteous cries for assistance were heard. The lifeboat men sounded their horns for assistance, an appeal which was promptly responded to by the other lifeboat men and a body of the spectators from the beach who had volunteered; the Englishmen, be it said to their credit, leading the way wherever the danger was greatest and aid most required. Extra horses were impressed into the service, unharnessed from the passing omnibuses and cabs, or borrowed from different stables, while a pleasure boat sailing along the coast ran in and offered its services, which were eagerly accepted. Horses were of no use, as the tide had risen so high that they had to swim out to the machines, and when harnessed on were so low down in the water as to be unable to keep their heads above the surface, and in two cases horses would have been drowned had they not been promptly rescued by the volunteers. Every attention was turned to the machines, which had began to rock with the incoming tide; struggling and hysterical women and crying children were got into the boats, their clothes were pitched in after them, and then the boatmen rowed to land, the boats being pushed along vigorously by the volunteers, who carried the people ashore and then returned for another load. The tide came up quicker and quicker, a regular tidal wave, and the second row of bathing machines was threatened with the same fate as that which had befallen eleven of the front row, then floating on the water, their sides or wheels uppermost. M. Speira, manager of the Casino, might have been seen, with his silvery white hair covered with his well-known hat, swimming about fully dressed, now taking his turn at pulling a cord, and now harnessing himself into the shafts of a bathing machine, which was pushed up to land by the volunteers. A clergyman of the Church of England, who refused to give his name, jumped into the water without undressing, although he could not swim; several times he got out of his depth in his endeavours to render service, and had to be pulled back by some friendly hand. Owing to the efforts of the volunteers, aided by the horses which had been borrowed or impressed, the second row of machines was got up without any very great difficulty. No lives were lost, but a lady, Mrs. Orey, who, accompanied by a Mrs. Parks, had undressed and rushed into the water to render assistance, had her foot very badly injured by the wheel of a bathing machine. With the exception of this accident, the whole affair passed off pretty well, although the tide is said to have risen in the harbour over six feet in ten minutes. Some clothes have been lost, and a little jewellery, but these are mishaps which can easily be repaired. The eleven machines which had been capsized were secured and towed alongside the jetty.

A COUNTERBLAST AGAINST TOBACCO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has discovered a new "counterblast against tobacco." He says—I have found out a way of curing inveterate smokers of their pernicious habits. The devotee of tobacco has only to run over to Paris, and then drive straight to the Manufacture des Tabacs, a large building situated on the Quay, just beyond the Hôtel des Invalides. If a visit there will not cure him his case is hopeless. His very first step into the establishment is enough to set a confirmed smoker against his favourite consolation; for he is at once taken into a long, low shed, where great muscular men, naked to the waist, are groaning and perspiring under huge loads of the virgin leaf. Tobacco is heaped everywhere on the floor. It is piled up in dense masses against the wall, just like sauerkraut outside hovels in Germany, and it smells as strong. Our guide picked up first one dirty leaf, and then another, telling us this was Maryland and that Algerian; but we could not detect any variation in the nastiness of the smell. In the next room the process of fermentation was going on; and another man, who was standing upon the mass of tobacco which lay a foot deep upon the floor, plunged his hand into the midst of the manure-like mixture, and offered us some of the stuff, that we might feel how hot it was to the touch. After fermentation the tobacco is left to cool and dry, and it is eighteen months, so our guide informed us, before it is fit for snuff. In another hall the leaves are moistened with salt water, and in another are rows of machines worked by steam for chopping the tobacco into shreds. Endless, indeed, are the complicated contrivances for sifting and triturating the weed, and wonderful are they to the unsophisticated mind. Upstairs we reached long rooms, where hundreds of women were making cigars. Some were cutting the outside leaves into strips of about an inch wide, pointed at each end. Others were filling the strips with tobacco—and, oh! such tobacco! such shreds, and patches, and sticks as made one cease to wonder why French cigars won't draw, and why they are so noxious when they do. When the woman had rounded one extremity into a point, she fastened it together with a black-looking mixture, said to consist of flour and tobacco-juice, and then stuck the end into a sort of glass cup to harden while she was making the next cigar. After a few had been made the blunt ends were cut off by a machine, and the cigar was ready for sale. "You work very fast," said I to one woman. "I do not think so," replied she; "I find that I work too slow, for I have to make 250 cigars for forty sous." Let me hasten to add, for the relief of those who have read awful stories of the way in which cigars are made in Havannah, that there was nothing whatever dirty or disgusting in the way in which the cigars were made. It was only the contents of the leaves that were so nasty. In another set of rooms cigarettes were being made, and it was very pretty to see the deftness with which the girls folded the small papers so as to give each the smallest possible edging of gum, then folded each paper round a pencil, and fastened up the end. These cases were filled with equal dexterity by other women, and then made up into bundles. Still more interesting was it to watch the extraordinary skill with which three women, who literally played into each others' hands, weighed out the tobacco, cut the paper receptacles, filled them by help of a machine worked by hydraulic pressure, and labelled the packets ready for sale. As though it were not enough to weigh an ounce by machinery, each individual packet is afterwards tested by a forewoman, who puts on one side, to be made up afresh, every packet weighing a fraction below or above its due apportionment of tobacco, so every purchaser of a two-ounce packet of Government tobacco may be perfectly sure that he has his proper quantity. Lastly we came to the pigtail department, wherein the leaf was being made into black ropes of various sizes, from the thin tobacco string affected by the student to the thick quids prepared for sailors' use. The pigtail is pressed so as to get rid of the superfluous nicotine, and it was with a sickening qualm that one looked at the thick treacly juice that exuded, and reflected on the quantity of the stuff that we must have consumed in the course of many years' indulgence in the weed in various conditions.

* * *

"I will postal-card you" is the latest threatening expression in Boston.

Garibaldi will be entitled in 1880 to an annuity of 100,000 lire, says an American paper, and adds, "Liars are more plentiful there, it seems, even than truth is."

The Bishop of Montauban has just written a remarkable letter on the subject of the subscription of the Comte de Chambord to the inundation fund. The prelate is much touched with the solicitude of the Prince for his native land, though blind passions keep him away from France. He would make her glorious and prosperous, but he is too honest and too good a Christian for men without principle, and who hate the Church. "God," adds the bishop, "ought still further to chasten us in order to bring us back into the paths of justice and right." Monsignor forgets that had the Comte de Chambord accepted the tricoloured flag he would probably be now on the throne of France, and that what is required is common sense on his part, not further suffering for the people.

STARTLING ORDER BY TELEGRAPH.

A Victoria (Australia) paper tells this story: "A firm that shall be nameless sent home an order lately for some iron safes, and of these it was expressly desired that some should be of Milner's famous make, which was duly expressed. But the clerk (a junior) who copied the order had never heard of the redoubtable Milner, or else he was hazy in his orthography, for the order went home with this astonishing 'line' in it—'Please forward, per first ship, six Milliners—three with drawers, and three without.' Imagine the astonishment of the good folks at home. I believe they referred this extraordinary order to the emigration commissioners."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES AND THE NATIVES.

The Times observes that there is no indiscretion in the conjecture that one of the motives which induced Lord Carnarvon to make his proposal for the Confederation of the South African colonies was the apprehension of a native war. The colony of Natal is most directly exposed to the hazards of a Caffre war. A country nearly as large as Scotland, which has been colonized for close upon forty years, it has only some 17,000 white inhabitants. Ten years ago the Caffres of Natal were 200,000 in number; they are now 350,000 and in ten years more they will no doubt number at least half a million. If this mass of human beings within our borders were growing up in habits of discipline, industry, and orderliness, we should have no reason to regret their presence and their increase; for the semi-tropical climate of Natal offers a better field for the judicious direction of native labour than for the personal activity of the European settler. Unfortunately, the Caffre will not work, does not easily submit to discipline, and has an invincible repugnance to the orderly decencies of civilized life. It is, moreover, eminently undesirable that the colonists should be taught to expect, as the people of New Zealand were taught for many years, that in the last resort the military power of the mother country will always be thrown into the scale on their side. It would be far preferable if all the European communities who have a common interest in this matter—for they are all threatened, though in different degrees, by the same danger—were to establish an united military organization, and to adopt an united policy towards the natives.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN'S CONTRACT WITH HER HEAD-COOK.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is rather litigious, and is seldom fortunate in her lawsuits. The Appeal Court has just decided against her a case growing out of the following very precise contract between her and a steward:—"I, the undersigned, head-cook to her Majesty Isabella de Bourbon, undertake the ordinary and extraordinary service of her household on the following conditions: 1.—The ordinary service (chocolate excepted) is understood to comprise the breakfast, second breakfast, and dinner of her Majesty, her children, and the other persons who have the honour to sit at her table, not exceeding ten; also her Majesty's supper, and the breakfast, dinner, and supper of her servants. 2.—The second breakfast is to consist of five dishes besides soup, fruit, cheese, and preserves. At dinner there will be two soups and eight dishes, one of which is to be of sweets and another of vegetables, fruits, and dessert as before. Two copies of the bill of fare are to be every day placed on the table. Her Majesty's supper will be composed of soup, two roast pigeons, and preserves. The servants will have for dinner soup, two dishes of meat, a dish of vegetables, and dessert; and for supper one dish of meat, one dish of vegetables, salad, and some scraps from her Majesty's table. 3. This contract comprises Pacarete and Bordeaux wine for the Queen's table, but not other choice wines, which may be ordered specially at the prices mentioned in the schedule annexed. The servants are to have a bottle of wine each per day. 4.—The price for her Majesty's table is fixed at 12 francs each, ten covers at least being guaranteed; the servants are charged 3 francs each. 5. Nevertheless, the ordinary service may be varied, either in the sense of augmentation, or diminution, on notice being given beforehand. 6. For every supplemental guest invited to her Majesty's table there will be charged extra 6 francs for breakfast and 8 francs for dinner. 7. In case her Majesty should command a grand dinner the extra charges will be in proportion to the extent of the order, the ordinary charges being deducted. 8.—Fuel, kitchen utensils, repairs, and linen will be at the charge of her Majesty; the head-cook will pay the washing of linen and the wages of his *employés*. 9.—The present contract may be resiliated either by her Majesty or by the undersigned head-cook; but in either case there must be a fortnight's notice to prevent any claim for damages on either side. Done in duplicate at Paris, 9th April, 1873. The head of Her Majesty's Household, José de Reyna, Alfred Blanchard, José Velasco Dumas." The cook Blanchard one day disappeared, and numerous actions were brought by tradesmen against Queen Isabella and her husband, Don Francis d'Assis. Judgment has been given for various sums against Blanchard, who is contumacious. The Court laid down as a general rule that the Queen was not liable for credit given to her servant. But one of the creditors having alleged that they supplied goods upon the express promise of the Queen that she would pay for them, the Court of First Instance decreed that she must be put upon her oath to say whether this was true. Queen Isabella appealed against this ruling, but the Appeal Court confirming it, has decided that she must either swear or pay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 10th October, 1875.

Since last notice a steady business has been done in New Patna at the same range of rate as last noted, viz., $593½ to $597½; but holders evinced less willingness at the close to meet buyers at these rates, and $600 may therefore be quoted for the drug. New Benares remains as last reported at $577½ to $582½. For Malwa the enquiry continues, at $605, though to a large concession the importers have submitted, that is from six to twelve taels.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/0¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight, ... 4/1⅛
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—17 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,260 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 98 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$139 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$167 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 61 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON OCTOBER 9TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $25.00, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 4 bags, at $9 60, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $84.50, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50lbs., 300 bags, at $1.52, by Fook-yuet-wo to local trader.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $22.20, by Tung-chong-yue to travelling trader.

White Pepper, 17 bags, at $17.40, by Shun-chong to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 40 bags, at Tls. 2.8.2.0, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 10 tubs, at Tls. 9.1.5.0, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do. Do.	England's Glory	Knight	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do. AND HAMBURG	Olympia (str.)	Paulsen		Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Melbrek	T. Peirce	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Midnight	G. Wallet	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Thyatira	MacKay	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Harwich	Dudfield	Hongkong	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	China (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Brisbane (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Teheran (str.)	Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Hindostan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 13th inst.
Do.	Geelong (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	J. M. Rayner	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
Do. AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 13th inst., daylight.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW GOODS:

LADIES' WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES,
One, Two, Four, and Six Buttons.
WOOL SLIPPER and CUSHION PATTERNS,
Newest Designs.
SILVER FOX, MUSQUASH, and OTHER FUR TRIMMINGS.
CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR AND FEATHERS.
OTTOMAN SETS. NEW TUCKERS.
BEADED JACKETS, BEAD TRIMMINGS, Newest Styles.
APPLIQUE TABLEAUX.
BEADED LACE CUIRASSE.
RAMPORE ROYAL SRINUGGAR, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
HYMALAYAN, QUEENSLAND, AND SNODOWN SHAWLS,
For Ladies' Chair Rugs.
New Shapes in Gentlemen's
FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SCARFS.

666 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche.
Fresh SALAD OIL, best brand, at $4.50 per dozen.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.
French PRESERVES, in Glass.
A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen.
GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.
CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

L. THEVENIN,
44, *Queen's Road, and* 11, *Stanley Street*.
1183 Hongkong, 24th September, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.

One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.

W. H. NOTLEY,
For B. Davies, Sole Agent for China.
No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. [3m 1481

SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS!!!

"CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY," SHANGHAI.

UNDER Special Arrangement with the Imperial Mint of Japan, we are now supplying,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS
of high quality and strength.

Comparative Analysis with English Commercial Acid, and terms for quantities, on application.

1m 1406 Shanghai, 11th September, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts, ... $15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints, ... $16 „ „ (2 „)
5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Chim.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 60,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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342 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

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510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

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THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

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It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

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London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„	Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"DANUBE,"
Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
5d 1507 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
6d 1511 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GEELONG,"
in lieu of the *Columbian*, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Agamemnon*.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th October, 1875. [1463

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Agamemnon* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th October, 1875. [1462

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON,"
will be despatched on or about the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1506 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
9d 1513 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL,
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1508 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY,
Taking Cargo also for MELBOURNE.
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
expected here about the 13th inst., will be despatched as above about the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1518 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE German Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
Paulsen, Master, expected from Foochow on or about the 9th inst., will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
1514 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Bark
"HARWICH,"
Captain Dudfield, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1477 Hongkong, 30th September, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1, British Clipper Ship
"THYATIRA,"
Captain Mackay, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1438 Hongkong, 21st September, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"MIDNIGHT,"
G. Wallet, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1390 Hongkong, 18th September, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 15 years British Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. T. Peirce, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1400 Hongkong, 14th September, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque
"ENGLAND'S GLORY,"
Knight, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
1349 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TEHERAN*," Captain JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 14th October, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 13th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th October, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant FLAMBEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th October, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st November, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, today, the 11th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, to-day, the 11th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Hindostan* and *Argyll*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet "*TEHERAN*" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 14th October.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 13th October,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 14th October,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CHINA*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco*."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1875.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "*DJEMNAH*" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *viâ Marseilles*; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, October 20th,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, October 21st,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1875.

The following reduced Rates of Postage will take effect from this day:—

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*	*Books & Patterns.*
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
PORTUGAL,—			
Viâ Southampton,	34 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
AZORES ISLANDS,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, .	40 per ½ oz.	8	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	34 per ½ oz.	6	8 per 2 oz.
CANARY & MADEIRA ISLANDS,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, .	34 per ½ oz.	8	12 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	28 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
HONOLULU AND HAWAII,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, .	36 per ½ oz.	10	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	30 per ½ oz.	8	8 per 2 oz.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in *American* Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

	LETTERS.	NEWSPAPERS.	BOOKS.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Honolulu,	6 per ½ oz.	2	4 per 4 oz.
Brazil,	15 „ ½ oz.	—	—
Peru, Chili, &c.	22 „ ½ oz.	—	10 per 4 oz.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The undersigned would call the attention of boxholders to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to weather the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to *count* the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that *one box* was duly received.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ½ ounce.
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi .... 18 „
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And, like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night wind cold
Comes whispering sad and chillingly!
And locks are gray
As Winter's day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves, all weary, drift away,
And lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain,
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The moon hath into darkness rolled,
And by the embers, warm and gray,
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But, oh! the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affections, lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be,
And we put on the Autumn robe,
To tread the last declivity;
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold—
Another dawn, with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There comes a time when we grow old.

WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* gives the following description of George Washington's personal appearance:—"Washington was six feet two inches in height, with a very erect, robust, stalwart frame. He had a fine breadth of chest, long, well shaped and very strong arms; a broad, large hand, with a grasp like a vice, and very straight, well rounded lower limbs. He had a large head, set on a strong, full neck, with a commanding carriage. His hair was brown, or dark auburn; his eyes a grayish blue, set far apart, and his complexion ruddy, or florid. Stuart, who painted him, declares that the sockets of his eyes were larger than he had ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader and fuller. All of his features were indicative of the strongest passions, although his judgment and great self-command made him seem different in the eyes of the world."

THE HEIGHT OF DELICACY.

A Paris letter says:—"It may perhaps be new to many to learn that the late Count Paul Demidoff, whose wealth was immense, passed for a savage at St. Petersburg. He lived quite alone. He never allowed his servants to handle anything intended for him, unless their hands were gloved, and his valet, had to wear gloves when dressing him. He even washed the bank-notes in a golden vases and hung them up to dry on a line, as would a laundry-maid her linen, before putting them into his pocket-book. An attaché of the French Embassy on one occasion dined with the Count, and when tea was served in the saloon, he was so occupied in a discussion on magnetism, that he unconsciously placed his hand in the sugar bowl, when handed to him by the servant, and took a morsel of sugar. The Count called the servant and ordered him to throw the bowl and its contents out of the window. The attaché was the least disconcerted among the amazed company, and when the discussion was over, he quietly finished his tea, and approaching the window, slowly threw cup, saucer and spoon out, apologizing to the Count that he was not aware such was the custom of the house. That attaché is now the new Ambassador to England.

TIBETAN DOGS AND BEARS.

Hugh savage Tibetan dogs used to come down the mountain sides from a Lama nunnery and other houses above, and prowl round my tent, or poke into it, in search of what they could find; and the letting them loose at all was highly improper conduct on the part of the virtuous sisterhood. One splendid red dog came down regularly, with long leaps which I could hear distinctly; and I had quite an affection for him, until, one night, I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by finding his mouth fumbling at my throat, in order to see if I was cold enough for his purposes. This was a little too much, so I told Silas to watch for it and pepper it with small shot from a distance; but, either accidentally or by design, he shot it in the side from close quarters, killing it on the spot, its life issuing out of it in one grand, hoarse, indignant roar. Possibly it occurred to my servant that the small shot from a distance might be a rather unsafe proceeding. As if these things were not enough, I had a visitor of another kind, one night, who puzzled me not a little at first. I was lying awake, exhausted by one of the paroxysms of my illness, when a large strange-looking figure stepped into the moonlight just before my tent, and moved about there with the unsteady swaying motion of a drunken man, and with its back towards me. My first idea was that this was one of the Chinese Tartars encamped beside the temple, who had come in his sheepskin coat to treat me to a war dance, or to see what he could pick up; and so I let my hand fall noiselessly over the side of the couch, upon the box which held my revolver. It was only natural that I should think so, because it is very rarely that any animal, except *homo sapiens*, moves erect upon its hind legs, or, I may add, gets drunk. But still there was something not human in the movements of this creature, and when it began slowly to climb up one of the apricot-trees in a curious fashion, I could not help exclaiming aloud, "Good heavens! what have we got now?" On this it turned round its long head and gave a ferocious growl, enabling me both to see and hear that it was one of the great snow bears which infest the high mountains, but enter seldom and only by stealth the villages. I thought it prudent to make no more remarks, and after another warning growl, evidently intended to intimate that it was not going to be baulked of its supper, the bear continued up the tree, and commenced feasting on the apricots. As may be supposed, I watched somewhat anxiously for its descent; and as it came down the trunk the thought seemed to strike it that a base advantage might be taken of its position, for it halted for an instant, and then gave another warning growl. It repeated this manœuvre as it passed my tent, on its four legs this time, but otherwise took no notice of me; and there was a curious sense of perilous wrong-doing about the creature, as if it were conscious that the temptation of the apricots had led it into a place where it ought not to have been. I did not mention this circumstance to Silas, for he was extremely anxious to have a shot at a bear, and I was just as anxious that he should not because he had no sufficient qualification for such dangerous sport, and to have wounded a bear would only have resulted in his killing him, and perhaps some more of us. After that, however, though never troubled with another visit of the kind, I had a sort of barricade made at night with my table and other articles in front of the tent, so that I might not be taken unawares; for my visitor was not a little Indian black bear, or even an ordinary Tibetan bear, but a formidable specimen of the yellow or snow bear (*Ursus isabellinus*), which usually keeps above the snow line, is highly carnivorous in his habits, and often kills the yaks of Pú, and of other villages, when they are sent to graze in the summer upon the high alp.—*The Abode of Snow.*

A NORTHERN GIRL'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN GIRLS.

You can tell a Southern girl at once. She is rounder than her Northern sisters; indeed, she is never thin or lank; she walks with a languid step, and all her movements are slow and indolent; she is never alert. She has fine soft eyes, with a serene expression, very different from the quick, keen eyes of the North; she has not the beautiful red and white complexion of New York and New England; rather is she sallow, with a few rose tints; you might call her cream color. She never looks anxious, no matter what happens; she does not think she can help matters by her advice or interference, but sits back calmly and leaves everything to "brother," or "pa," pronouncing the latter word in a way I defy a Northern girl to imitate. The word might be used as a shibboleth; it is not exactly "pay," but half-way between that and the "a" in "cat." Our Southern girl dresses picturesquely, rather trimly, and has brighter colours and more floating ends and curls about her than a Northern belle allows. She has pretty, plump hands, but she is not particular about the gloves that cover them—I mean particular compared with Fifth avenue rules. In short, she is a more voluminous sort of a girl in every way, and cares less about "the fashion." She has one decided advantage over the Northern girls, however, and that is her voice: it is sweeter and lower, a little trainante, perhaps, but essentially gentle and womanly.—*Miss Constance Fenimore Wolston in the Cleveland Herald.*

DEFAMING THE DEAD.

Holt, in his work on the law, declares that to erect a miniature gallows over a grave is libel. But what would that far-searching jurist have said to the wholesale denunciation quoted by Horace Walpole who had no mind to let darkness be the burier of the dead, anent a Royal Prince and his relative?—

> "Here lies Fred,
> Who was alive, and is dead.
> Had it been his brother—
> As good as any other.
> Had it been his father,
> We had much rather.
> Had it been his sister,
> Nobody would have missed her.
> But since it's only Fred,
> Who was alive, and is dead,
> There's nothing to be said."

Or that other rhyme to be found in Mr. Thackeray's papers:—

> "George the First most vile was reckoned,
> Viler still was George the Second;
> And what mortal ever heard
> Any good of George the Third?
> When, from earth, the Fourth descended,
> Heaven be praised! the Georges ended!"

Truth was unquestionably sacrificed to epigram in this instance, as it is in so many memoirs such as those which, the Duke of Wellington said, ought to be buried in the same vault with their authors until the passing away of two generations at least. It is not the present purpose to notice any recent publications; but they belong to a family of a strongly-marked type, from whatever shelf of the library you take them down—from Pehy to Croker, Campbell to Cockburn, Richardson to Boswell himself. In England we have a law called the Caroline, intended to prevent intemperance on the Sabbath day; in Germany they had once another, under the same title, to protect the memory of the dead from those who, as the elder Disraeli said of the biographers of James I., take all their materials from the *chroniques scandaleuses* of the period. But, as already suggested, a limit must be drawn, though posthumous personalities have, ere now, been made the cause of actions at law, and "coffee and pistols for two." Who remembers not that son of Alderman Sawbridge who, "with a Roman piety," vowed vengeance to the death against the man who had averred that his father was "almost hideous of aspect, and very like the portraits of Tiberius"? "In maligning my parents, you degrade their children!" wrote a gentleman whose filial susceptibilities had been cruelly wounded in this respect by Sir Nathaniel Wraxall. And yet we are assured that nothing is so pleasant to the *fames accipetrina* of the public as these slurs upon the reputations of the past. This is a defamatory doctrine in itself. Who would be gratified by an argument designed to demonstrate that Admiral Byng was a coward, William Penn a recipient of bribes, or William Pitt a drunkard?—*St. James's Magazine.*

GEM COLLECTING.

The first knowledge which the neophyte of gem collecting has to acquire is the faculty of distinguishing a paste from a stone. Probably in his novitiate he will have to purchase his experience, and perhaps to purchase it dearly, as there are many modern paste imitations current of good gems, as well as a few antique pastes, which have, of course, an interest of their own, and are always worth buying. As a rule, pastes which are meant to deceive are backed with metal, and a young collector will look with suspicion on any gem which is so presented to him. There are, however, various ways of testing pastes from stones. Put the gem to your tongue, and a real stone will be cold, whilst the imitation is—well, let us say—tepid. Of course the file will at once distinguish between the real and the false, a paste on being filed leaving a white stain on the file, whilst a stone only makes it shine. But, then, no dealer would allow you to file the face of a gem, and pastes are generally backed, so that the collector will have some difficulty in applying this test. But the time will gradually come—that is to say, if he is ardent in the pursuit—when he will perceive the difference between stones and pastes at a glance, instinctively; he can scarcely tell you how, but the faculty comes by practice, just like any other acquired power. Then another mode of deception against which he must be on his guard is the having modern antiques, real stones engraved in the last century, foisted upon him as Greek and Roman work. The collector, however, in due course of time, taught by dearly-purchased experience and by observing other people's mistakes—"felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cantum"—will gradually learn to distinguish antique from modern engravings on stones. He will find that there is a sort of mist upon the surface of antique gems, as if the stone had been breathed upon, caused by numerous microscopic scratchings, the wear and tear of ages, and partially dulling even the highly polished cuttings of the old engravers, which unmistakably distinguishes the old from the new. In time he will be able at a glance to tell whether the cutting is of Etruscan, or Greek, or Roman origin. His classical reading, too, will go a great way in helping him to enter into the spirit of the genuine antique work. And every now and then he will come upon some little bit of Homer, or Virgil, or Hesiod, petrified, so to speak, in the antique gem, which will wonderfully refresh the classical memories of his younger days. But a matter of not the least interest to the collector of engraved gems is the fact that his pursuit will often make him acquainted with persons whose acquaintance is well worth making. As a rule, gem collectors are a clever, keen, and perhaps rather and eccentric race, given to old-world opinions, living often very much in past time, and out of the influence of bustling, pushing, noisy nineteenth century life. To the present writer it is always refreshing to meet with new types of character, with men who are not all turned out of the same mould, and who do not all wear the same dress, speak the same speech, and think the same thoughts (borrowed from the morning's newspaper) as their fellow-men.—*Fraser.*

A ROYAL REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

We fear that we cannot inspire such sailors with much confidence, even by giving them the benefit of the remedies prescribed by Sir Theodore Mayern, the great doctor of the day, when the Princess Royal was going to cross to Belgium in 1642. Cinnamon, coriander, anise, ambergris, musk, and sugar were to be made into long tubes, which she was to munch from time to time. She was to drink a warm posset, should there be an access of vomiting. A plaster made of balsam of Peru, of gum mastich, and of laudanum was to be applied to the pit of the stomach. She was also to smell the comforting vapours which arose from the following compound: well toasted bread, orange and citron peel, rose leave, flowers of lavender, and cloves, to be hashed up together. On this Canary wine, elder flower vinegar, and cinnamon water were to be poured; portions to be successively applied to the nostrils. When she arrived on the other side she was to have an aromatic plaster applied to the stomach, and, what was more to the purpose, she was to have her stomach strengthened with burnt claret having in it a sprig of rosemary, some cinnamon, and sugar, or with a caudle of ale or small beer made with Canary wine, eggs, sugar, and cinnamon! Such were the ways of comforting that distressed organ.—*Sanitary Record.*

THE HARDY SPORTSMAN.

No poet has as yet sung the pleasures of physical discomfort. That this apparently singular means of enjoyment is by no means uncommon in England, it would not be at all difficult to prove. Some people, we know, are never happy unless they are miserable, and feel, when without or deprived of a grievance, like the disconsolate Irishman who became, according to his own account, blue-moulded for want of a beating. Then there are those to whom comparative ill-health is a perpetual source of rather agreeable interest. It is for this class—they would have been called valetudinarians in Addison's day—that there are so many wonderful varieties of patent medicines composed and advertised. But there is yet another tribe of a similar order, though far indeed removed in degree and in quality, with whom we are more directly and immediately concerned. As our readers are well aware, we are no admirers of feather-bed or arm-chair sportsmen. We should be sorry indeed to be responsible for giving the least encouragement to those effeminacies on the moors or in the hunting field, which exist chiefly in the excited fancies of ladies who strike out in novels the most surprising careers of extravagant dissipation for darling guardsmen and dear dragoons. Putting aside these caricatures, however, there might yet be something to be said as to sportsmen who, if not sumptuous in their equipments and fittings might yet be described as soft and tender and cautious in their use of horse, gun, or rod. They are not amongst the early arrivals at the covert side. They will by no means walk themselves off their legs in the heather. In vain will the keeper or their companions endeavour to force the pace on them. Such slow gentry are occasionally irritating associates; and, yet, upon reflection, we ought perhaps rather to admire in them that quiet resolution which enables them to take their pleasure in their own fashion, provided, of course, that this method does not involve a loss of temper and of sport to their neighbours. Properly speaking, indeed, the leisurely sportsman should be more or less solitary in his habits. As a rule, he usually is, and prefers being alone to being in company, where his easy-going manner may not be universally appreciated.

As a kind of protest, and in many respects a healthy and a useful protest, against certain luxurious and self-indulgent customs of our time, we have established institutions of a hardy and a hardening character which are now almost regarded as necessities. There is the tub, for instance, or a substitute for it, which it is supposed no gentleman's dressing-room should be without. And yet the tub can, and is, overdone. It is not given to every one to take his cold bath with the winter chill in it all the year round. It may answer well enough in summer, or as long as the weather is comparatively mild; but when the snow is on the ground, or the frost on the windows, persons of delicate frames should hesitate before bringing themselves in contact with water not far from the point of crystallizing into ice. There are indeed many who can do such feats with apparent impunity. They rely on their superb circulation; they will tell you, and boast with truth, that they emerge from the tub quite warm and comfortable. The mischief of the custom is that they are so foolishly and literally imitated by weaker vessels—by persons perhaps who may have to pay the penalty of their rashness by rheumatism or symptoms of cardiac or pulmonary disease. In this respect we are afraid that that most excellent institution, the tub, has much to answer for. On the other hand, it has been a wonderful boon to our friend the hardy sportsman, who defies winter and foul weather, who rises at cockcrow, who will not be put off his day's fishing by a snowstorm, and who regards the wearing of an overcoat as little short of a crime. This cast-iron personage relishes wading with naked legs at the present season of the year in Scotch streams. He is content, as far as protection goes, with the light and airy kilt, and has no faith in wading boots, contemplating them as shop gear, beneath the notice of a genuine and complete angler. His costume is reduced to a trifle, and yet he experiences no inconvenient results from taking to the water in it with a stiff nor'-easter whistling round the Gaelic skirt; but his testimony only represents a personal experience. We may accept it as correct to the letter, and it only proves that there are men, with exceptional powers of physical endurance, who can undergo far more hardship than a Red Indian.

The majority of us, having come to the years between thirty and forty, begin to have a better care of our health than to practise exposure to the extent in which it was believed in by the gentleman who treated his infant child as if it were a geranium, requiring no clothes. We have reason, we imagine, to be rather grateful than otherwise for the invention of macintosh notions of various sorts and patterns—for the discovery of boots which can protect us from the discomfort—perhaps danger—of wet feet, and which render pedestrianism in stiff bluchers an ugly recollection of the past. It is unwise, to say the least of it, to neglect these obviously useful and ingenious aids to real enjoyment in sport which are now placed within our reach. We are aware that there are many who think nothing of wet feet or a wet jacket. Every sportsman should, we grant, be in a condition to defy either of these usual contingencies, which may happen to him at any time. It must be conceded, however, that to be damp and cold from head to foot does not add to the delight of a day's fishing or shooting. To be sure, as we have remarked in the beginning this paper, there are enthusiasts and zealots who enjoy being uncomfortable. These philosophers of the Mark Tapley school may have occasionally more trouble than they bargain for, and then it is extraordinary how crest-fallen they appear. They will accept no advice, no warnings as to colds and rheumatism in the future. They illustrate and exemplify for us, no doubt, how hardy we may become by fishing in kilts in March; but even amongst them may be found some melancholy instances of asceticism wrongly directed, resulting in broken-down constitutions which have been sacrificed to a misleading hygienic superstition.—*Field.*

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/ₒ) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 9th October, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	$103.00 a $105.50
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	112.00 a 117.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	118.00 a 130.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.70 a 1.95
,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.05 a 2.10
,, 8½ lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.50
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed.	,,	1.95 a 2.10
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.45 a 2.60
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.80 a 3.45
White Spotted Shirtings	per piece	2.50 a 2.55
White Brocades	,,	2.65 a 2.70
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	3.70 a 3.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.75 a 2.15
,, 24 ,, & 33 ,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.10 a 2.18
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.60 a 3.95
Dyed Brocades Do.	,,	3.80 a 4.05
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.40
Chintz	,,	1.85 a 1.90
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.66
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.77
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.18 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.81
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.20 a 9.30
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.80 a 8.90
,, *HH* Scarlet	,,	9.10 a 9.20
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.70 a 8.80
Camlets, SSS	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, SS	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, S	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, *BBB*	,,	19.00 a 19.50
Lastings, *DD*	,,	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

Article	Unit	Price
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.00 a 3.30
,, Hoop	,,	3.65 a 3.90
,, Bar	,,	3.00 a 3.05
,, Wire	,,	3.25 a 3.50
Lead	,,	7.00 a 7.75
Steel, English	per tub.	5.00 a 5.10
,, Swedish	,,	5.20 a 5.30
Tin, Malacca	per picul	23.20 a 24.40
Tin-Plates	per box	7.00 a 7.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.50 a 27.00
Quicksilver, English	,,	105.00 a —
,, American	,,	106.00 a —
Spelter	,,	7.00 a 7.75

PRODUCE.

Article	Unit	Price
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	15.50 a 16.50
,, Ningpo	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Tungchow	,,	16.75 a 17.00
,, Bengal	,,	13.80 a 15.50
Alum	,,	1.35 a 1.65
Sesamum, white	,,	4.20 a 4.30
,, Black	,,	3.10 a 3.25
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.55 a 1.60
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.45 a 1.50
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.88 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.40 a 1.60
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	4.60 a 5.75
Coals, Afloat	per ton.	
,, English steam	,,	11.75 a 12.75
,, Sydney	,,	9.75 a —
Window Glass	per box.	3.10 a 3.20
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a 5.70
,, Banjar	,,	4.05 a 4.16
Pepper White	,,	10.50 a 10.80
,, Black	,,	10.60 a 10.80
Betel Nut	,,	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood Malabar	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, South Seas	,,	15.00 a 16.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.80 a 2.10
,, Siam	,,	2.25 a 2.50
Flour California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.46 a 1.60
,, American per barrel of 100 lbs.		3.20 a 3.30
,, ,, of 200 lbs.		6.70 a 6.80
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.65 a 1.80
,, California	,,	2.25 a 2.35
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.15 a 6.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	4.70 a 4.90
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	— —
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.60
,, Candy	,,	8.45 a 8.60
Camphor, packed	,,	13.80 a 14.00
Peas, White	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, Green	,,	2.10 a 2.25
,, Black	,,	1.60 a [illegible]
,, Yellow	,,	1.72 a 1.75
Mushrooms	,,	50.00 a 56.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.15 a 2.25
,, Cut	,,	3.75 a 4.20
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	11.00 a 13.00
,, ,, ,, middle	,,	7.50 a 8.50
,, ,, ,, small	,,	5.25 a 5.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.40 a 7.50
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	9.75 a 10.00
,, Hankow	,,	84.00 a 85.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Abbotsford	A. Hunter	Brit. str	649	Ah Yon	
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Argyll	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Arratoon Apcar	R. Cass	Brit. str	956	Siemssen & Co	
Asia	O. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Wm. Pustau & Co	
China	Dearnborn	Amr. str	3838	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
City of Exeter	John Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop-kee	
Columbian	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1482	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Danube	A. Olanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Esmeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Hindostan	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Ichang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	G. D. Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Mocca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Swatow, &c.
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ocean	W. Brown	Brit. str	970	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Olympia	Paulsen	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Singapore, &c.
Orissa	R. Harvey	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Penguin	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pernambuco	W. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Landstein & Co	
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Washi	Hescroff	Brit. str	222	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	P. Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Landstein & Co	
Annie Muriel	J. Sloane	Brit. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Argonaut	A. Cameron	Brit. sh	1072	D. Lapraik & Co	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	
Beemah	A. Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Melchers & Co	
Bua Pan	A. H. Möller	Siam. sh	575	Kien-tye-loong	
Burra Noorfol	A. Woritzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Catherine	R. Loose	Ger. bk	348	Wieler & Co	Foochow, &c.
Chloris	M. Maizen	Ger. bk	328	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	
Colombo	P. N. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	G. C. Sands	
Dan	Hallberg	Swed. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	
Dartmouth	H. Constant	Brit. sh	915	Order	
Daylight	P. Ridemaker	Siam. bk	447	Kim-tye-loong	
Edmond Gressier	P. Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
E. P. Bouverie	D. T. Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Frazar & Co	
Eugenio	P. Cossovich	Aust. bk	563	Order	
Excelsior	J. F. Edlund	Swed. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Forcade la Roquette	A. Alexandre	Fren. bk	369	H. M. Naval Yard	
Fray Bentos	M. Mota	Peru. sh	410	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	
Friedrich	J. Hoyer	Ger. sch	320	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Turner & Co	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	618	Heard & Co	New York
Hope	T. O. Boulton	Brit. bk	453	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
John C. Munro	Jos. S. Crane	Brit. bk	612	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Kvik	C. H. Loringe	Nor. bk	400	F. Degenaer	
Lyna	Malon	Fren. bk	335	Chinese	
Morro Castle	G. W. Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Orange Grove	J. Hutchinson	Brit. bk	585	Chinese	
Ousuri	W. Osborn	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Pilgrim	Frank Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	
Princess Seraphi	W. Munchan	Siam. bk	454	Carlowitz & Co	
Resolution	M. Conception	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	
Ricca Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. bk	652	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
S. Ka Cham Roam	Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Kim-tye-loong	
Söstek	A. Ellen	Nor. bk	280	Order	Swatow
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Taffarette	L. Jean	Fren. bk	399	Russell & Co	
Tales	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Theodore Korner	W. Schienberg	Ger. sh	1112	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Thon Kramom	P. W. Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Usko	R. Widgrien	Rus. sh	842	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ville de Lillie	H. Rickmans	Fren. bk	430	Landstein & Co	
Virginia	Turabochia	Aust. bk	290	Chinese	
Westbury	D. Nutsford	Brit. bk	320	Turner & Co	C. of G. Hope
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	330	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	John Mathieson	Hulk	318	Water Police	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan †	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to ‡	Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	James Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee ‡	F. Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Swatow	A. Corner	Brit. str	530	Butterfield & Swire	
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 1st October, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80		
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bg	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Ella Beatrice	A. Thompson	Brit. bk	400	Captain	
Spark ‡	Holland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.	444		

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 1st October, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Eulie	Litchfield	Brit. bk	335	E. Vincent & Co	
Hastings	Craig	Brit. bk	541	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Lunan	Whitton	Brit. bk	264	E. Herton	Newchwang
Lulu	Spencer	Amr. sch	388	E. Herton	Keelung
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	499	E. Vincent & Co	
Menam	Osmont	Brit. bk	468	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	487	Dircks & Kruger	
Samos	Bryant	Amr. sch	395	E. Vincent & Co	
St. Thomas	Hjorth	Norw. bk	287	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Truth	Evans	Brit. bk	496	Bradley & Co	Singapore

AMOY.

In port on 20th September, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelaide		Ger. bg	204	H. A. Petersen & Co	Bangkok
Anton Gunther		Ger. bk	465	Pasedag & Co	
Aurora		Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Benefactor	Hayden	Amr. bk	596	Elles & Co	New York
Burton Stather		Brit. bk	421	Boyd & Co	
Carnarvonshire		Brit. bk	388	Boyd & Co	
Constance		Brit. bk	350	Boyd & Co	
Constancia Wilson		Brit. sch	178	Tait & Co	Takao
Foochow		Siam. bg	300	Chinese	Bangkok
Formosa		Ger. bk	443	Tait & Co	Yokohama
Indian Empire		Brit. bk	520	Boyd & Co	
Iris		Brit. sch	230	Elles & Co	
Jurgen		Ger. bk	269	Pasedag & Co	Newchwang
Marco Polo		Ger. bk	358	Pasedag & Co	
Merlin		Brit. sch	248	Boyd & Co	Newchwang
Miako		Brit.	516	Boyd & Co	
Sudan		Ger.	304	Order	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 2nd October, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Duguay Trouin	Denier	Fren. bk	387	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Endymion	Richardson	Brit. sh	759	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Flintshire	Reynolds	Brit. str	1243	Silverlock & Co	London
Jerusalem	Largie	Brit. bk	901	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bg	253	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Laughing Wave	Shaw	Brit. bg	161	Siemssen & Co	Freemantle
White Adder	Betham	Brit. sh	915	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London

SHANGHAI.

In port on 29th September, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adele	Fox	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Almatia	Lowell	Amr. sch	387	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Ascalon	Watt	Brit. sh	938	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Challenge	Cottier	Brit. bk	599	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Frazar & Co	
Colibri	Asmussen	Ger. bk	213	Ernst Tanmeyer	
Corea	Ingram	Amr. bk	594	Olyphant & Co	
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	390	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Elmstone	Bragg	Brit. bk	698	J. W. Muller & Co	
Endoxie Adolphine	Simmonsen	Fren. bk	289	J. S. Baron	
Falcon	Westhorp	Brit. bk	793	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Fire Queen	Hamilton	Brit. sh	766	Gilman & Co	
Francisco Calderon	Jackson	Brit. bk	1158	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Friendship	Dentzan	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
General Chanzy	Rouelle	Fren. bk	411	Frazar & Co	
Guinevere	Anthony	Brit. sh	879	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Halloween	Watt	Brit. sh	920	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Frazar & Co	
Kronprindsessen	Hansen	Dan. bk	843	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Leucadia	Mearns	Brit. sh	896	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Lunalilo	Marston	Haw. bk	478	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Noemi	Anosm	Fren. bk	354	Nils Moller	
Oscar Vidal	Hansen	Brit. bk	299	Nils Moller	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Saturnus	Wulf	Ger. bk	608	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Siam	Hansen	Siam. bk	225	Pow-tai Hong	
Storm King		Brit. bk	1147		
Success	Bruhn	Siam. bk	393	Choon Seng & Co	
Tamerlane	Bailey	Brit. sh	764	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Terentia	Beron	Brit. bk	344	Fung-hing	
Wylo	Browne	Brit. sh	800	Olyphant & Co	New York

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 17th September, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
City of Quebec	Davidson	Brit. sh	707	P. M. S. S. Co	
Coulnakyle	Gordon	Brit. sh	579	Wilkin & Robison	
Cremona	Gove	Amr. bk	608	Chapman, Stone & Co	
Gaucho	Crighton	Brit. bk	337	P. M. S. S. Co	
Hantz County	Cochrane	Brit. bk	647	P. M. S. S. Co	
H. A. Litchfield	Spalding	Amr. bk	638	Order	
Jessie Jamieson	West	Brit. bk	465	J. C. Fraser & Co	
John Bunyan	Graves	Amr. bk	666	P. M. S. S. Co	
Lothair	Orchard	Brit. sh	750	M. Heimann & Co	
Parmenio	Abbott	Brit. bk	369	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 28th September, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Antela		Span. bk	328	Inchausti & Co	Cadiz
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	998	Inchausti & Co	
Charmian		Brit. bk	559	Smith, Bell & Co	
Chica		Span. sh	1174	Order	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Corea		Brit. bk	581	Order	
Freja		Dan. sh	873	Order	
Game Cock		Amr. sh	1119	Russell & Sturgis	San Francisco
Gazelle		Ger. bk	441	H. Wiee & Co	
Glee Maiden		Brit. sh	1305	Aguirre & Co	Liverpool
Gravina		Span. bg	246	Order	
Hervatska		Aust. bk	909	Smith, Bell	London
James Shepherd		Brit. sh	1044	Russell & Sturgis	Liverpool
Nuevo Lautaro		Span. bk	423	Inchausti & Co	
Moneta		Brit. bk	624	M. Dyce & Co	New York
Rondeo		Brit. sh	1036	Ker & Co	London
Scindia		Brit. sh	897	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Seaton		Brit. bk	733	Order	
The Sir J. Family		Brit. sh	1050	T. Hermann & Co	
Therese & Nelly		Fren. bk	356	Order	
Trinidad		Span. bk	844	Larrinaga & Co	
Union		Span. bg	152	Order	
Vicente		Span. bk	469	Z. I. de Aldecoa & Co	
Whittall		Brit. sh	937	Smith, Bell & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Shanghai
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nicolajefsky
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Chefoo
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	On a cruise
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Nagasaki
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. C. Stopford	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Chefoo
Lapwing	double sc. gun-vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Kiukiang
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emmanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder	On a cruise

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Marquis de la Victoria	Spanish trans.	1200	12	Don F. del Borraje Fento

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Batavia	E. S. Royter	Swed. bk	332	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hamburg
Cap Horn	Green	Ger. bk	848	Wm. Pustau & Co	
England's Glory	W. Knight	Brit. sh	751	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Evelyn Wood	H. Scheel	Brit. bk	334	Wieler & Co	
Mary Scott	A. Holmes	Brit. sh	599	Borneo Co., Limited	U. Kingdom
Melbrek	T. Pierce	Brit. sh	870	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Midnight	G. Wallets	Amr. sh	820	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Solent	John Meldrum	Brit. sh	732	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	U. Kingdom
Thyatira	Mackay	Brit. sh	962	Russell & Co	New York
Zephyrus	R. Williams	Brit. sh	699	Captain	

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.